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ABSTRACT

Intended for parents of fifth grade children who are participating in Chapter 1 programs, the learning activities in this booklet give children practice with reading and writing. Among the language skills covered are (1) vocabulary in context; (2) phonetic analysis--consonant sounds and letters; (3) structural analysis--root word endings, prefixes, and syllabication; (4) comprehension--story detail, story sequence, main ideas, perceiving conclusions, inferences, and fact and opinion; (5) study skills--alphabetical order and locating information; and (6) writing skills--spelling and language structure. The booklet also provides an answer key for the suggested activities. (HOD)

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CS 209357

THE HELPING BOOK:
FIFTH GRADE LANGUAGE ARTS

Bulletin 1743

For Parents of ECIA, Chapter 1
Fifth Grade Students

Prepared by

Bureau of ECIA, Chapter 1
Office of Educational Support Programs

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THOMAS G. CLAUSEN, SUPERINTENDENT

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Dear Parent:

You have in your hands Louisiana's hope for the next decade--your child. In order for your child to grow to be a successful citizen, he needs help in getting a good education.

The Louisiana Department of Education has developed The Helping Book: Fifth Grade Language Arts for your use. By doing some of the activities in this handbook with your child, you will be giving him an extra helping of time and love.

We share a common hope--that our children will grow into happy, useful persons who can make this State a better place in which to live.

Sincerely,

Thomas G. Clausen

THOMAS G. CLAUSEN
STATE SUPERINTENDENT
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

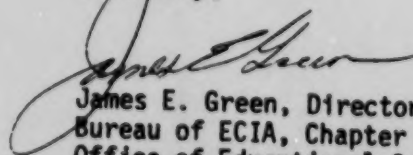
Dear Parent:

The Helping Book: Fifth Grade Language Arts is for the parents of fifth grade children who are participating in Chapter 1 programs.

The Chapter 1 program supports basic skills education. Therefore, activities which will give your child practice with every reading and writing skill which must be learned before a child goes on to the sixth grade are included in this book.

Your child's teacher gives the first helping of learning in reading and writing. The Chapter 1 programs provide a second helping of practice. Finally, your help in reviewing these areas of reading and writing will be the third and best helping your child will get.

Sincerely,



James E. Green, Director
Bureau of ECIA, Chapter 1
Office of Educational Support Programs

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to the following members of the Chapter 1 Language Arts Task Force for the development of this handbook:

Katheryn Anderson, Vernon Parish

Pat Bates, LaSalle Parish

Loyace Braggs, Lincoln Parish

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Our deepest thanks to Kerry Ardoin, Calcasieu Parish, who is the artist for this handbook; and, to Beverly Blanchard, Annie Stewart, Rhonda Thomassee, and Connie Watson, State Department of Education, Bureau of ECIA, Chapter 1, who were the typists of this handbook.

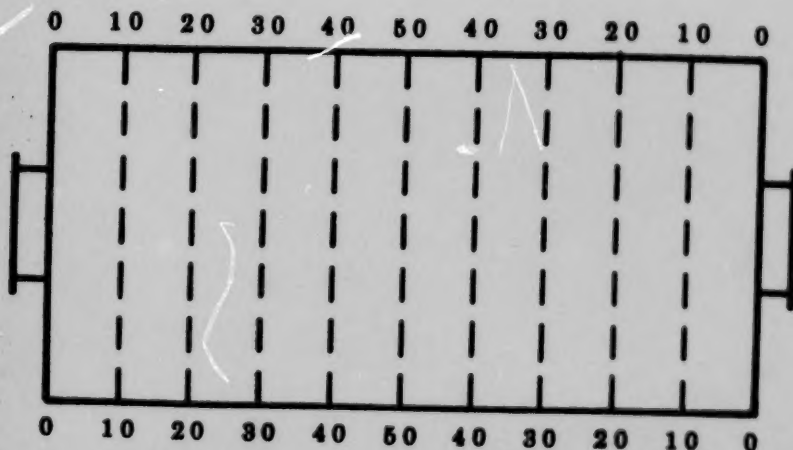
BEFORE YOU USE THIS BOOK, PLEASE READ!

1. Have fun with your child as you help him grow. The Helping Book: Fifth Grade Language Arts was written to give you and your child pleasant learning activities. It has been designed to cover each of the skills on the fifth grade Basic Skills Test.
2. At the top left of each page you will find the skill that is to be covered on that page. To the right of the skill is a box. The box designates the exact part of the skill for which a fifth grade student is responsible.
3. For each skill there are at least two pages of practice.
4. For each skill there is a test question similar to the test item that will be on the Basic Skills Test in the spring. The test question will always be marked with a ★.
5. When an exercise or game requires an answer key, the key is found in the back of the booklet. When the symbol  appears, the answers are provided.
6. An additional Louisiana Trails gameboard is included in the handbook to be used for additional games.

Vocabulary in Context

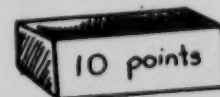
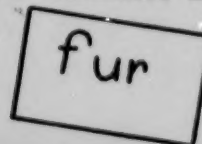
Draw a football field as below on a large sheet of cardboard or poster board. Then make a set of 24 word cards using the Harris-Jacobson Word List found in the back of this book.

There are two players in this game. It begins on the 50-yard line, where a cardboard ball is placed. The first player reads the word on the first card. If the player pronounces the word correctly, he moves the ball 10 yards toward the opponent's goal line. If the player cannot pronounce it, he moves the ball ten yards toward his own goal line in what is considered a "fumble." When a player crosses an opponent's goal line, that player earns a score of six. If the player then reads the next word correctly, he adds one point to the score. The end of the game occurs when a score of 21 is reached by one of the players or a time limit is reached, and the player with the most points wins.



Turn a chair upside down. Make four signs and print on the signs--2 points, 5 points, 10 points, 15 points. Tape one sign to each leg of the chair. Print words from the Harris-Jacobson Word List on index cards or slips of paper. Place these words in four boxes and label the boxes--2 points, 5 points, 10 points, and 15 points. Give your child an embroidery hoop or a hoop made from the top of a shortening or Kool-Aid can.

Have your child stand at a certain spot away from the chair and toss the hoop trying to "ring" a chair leg. If the hoop falls on the chair leg with the "5 points" sign, she must draw a vocabulary word from the box that is labeled "5 points" and pronounce the word. If the word is pronounced correctly, the player receives 5 points. If not the player receives no points. The game continues until your child reaches 50 points.



DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence in the box. One word in the sentence is underlined. Find the word that means the same as the underlined word.



The child was afraid that the large dog would bite.

- A. glad
- B. fearful
- C. happy
- D. aware

Vocabulary in Context

Let your child fill in the words defined by the numbered statements below. Each answer should exactly fill the blank spaces. When he has finished, the letters in the boxes will spell out the name of an animal.



	□	_____
	□	
_____	□	_____
	□	_____
	□	_____
_____	□	_____
_____	□	_____

1. This colorful insect hatches from a COCOON.
2. This little insect may crawl or fly.
3. This long-necked animal may be found in the zoo.
4. This animal may be called a toad.
5. Many cows together are called this.
6. This is the world's largest mammal and lives in the sea.
7. This animal may be called a burro and has long ears.

Make a list of 10 words found in the Harris-Jacobson Word List. In another column scramble the words. Cover the vocabulary words and ask your child to unscramble the words and use each in a sentence.

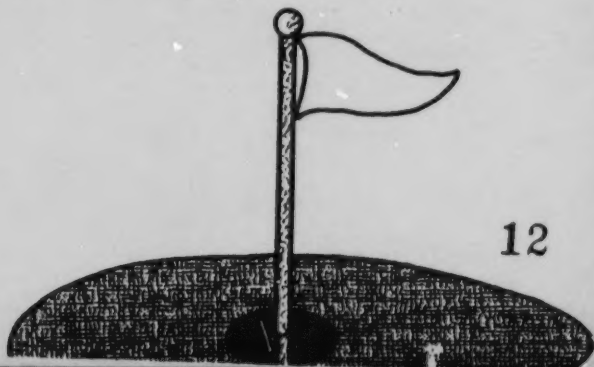
Example:

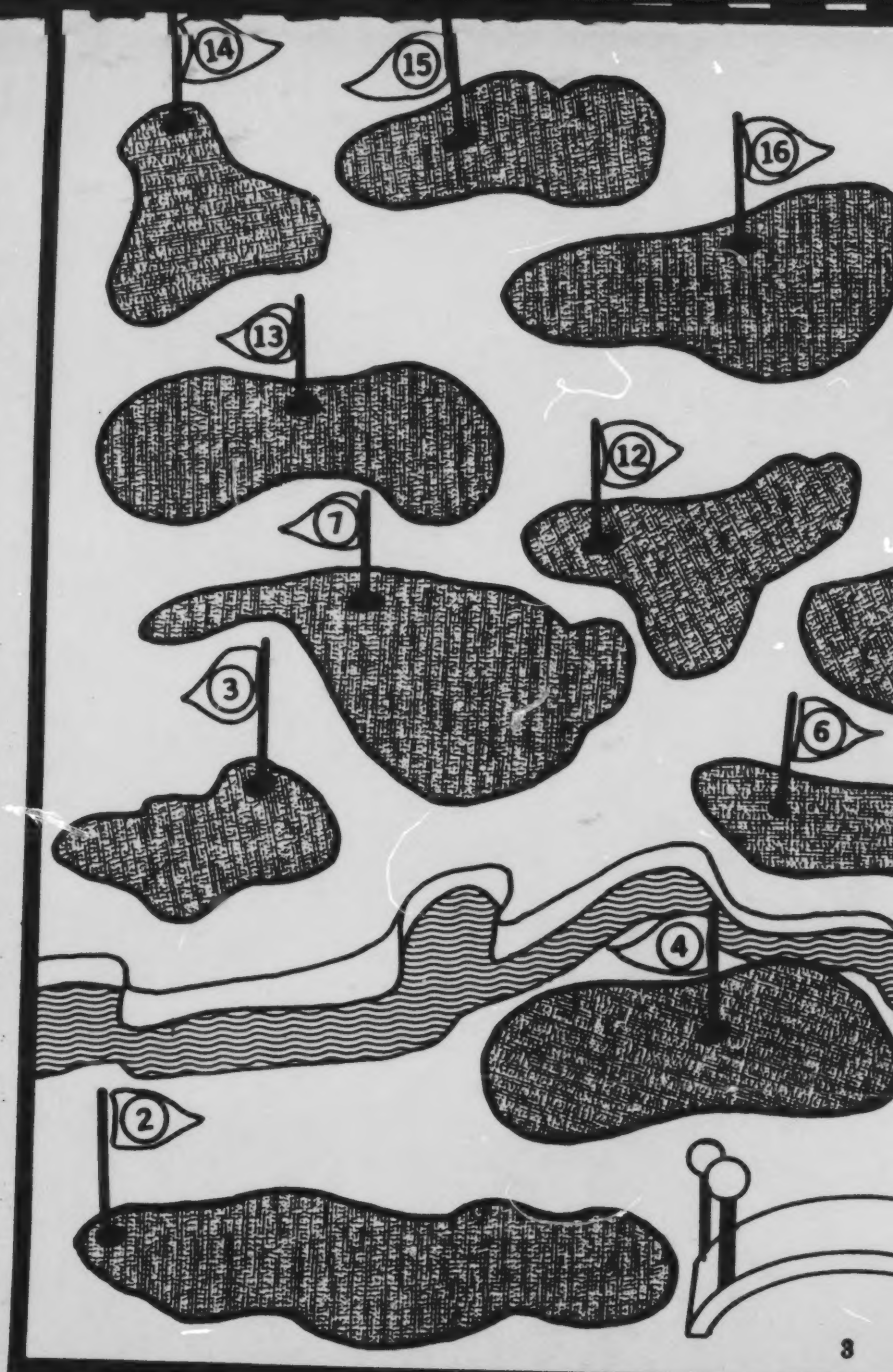
Secret
(vocabulary)
word

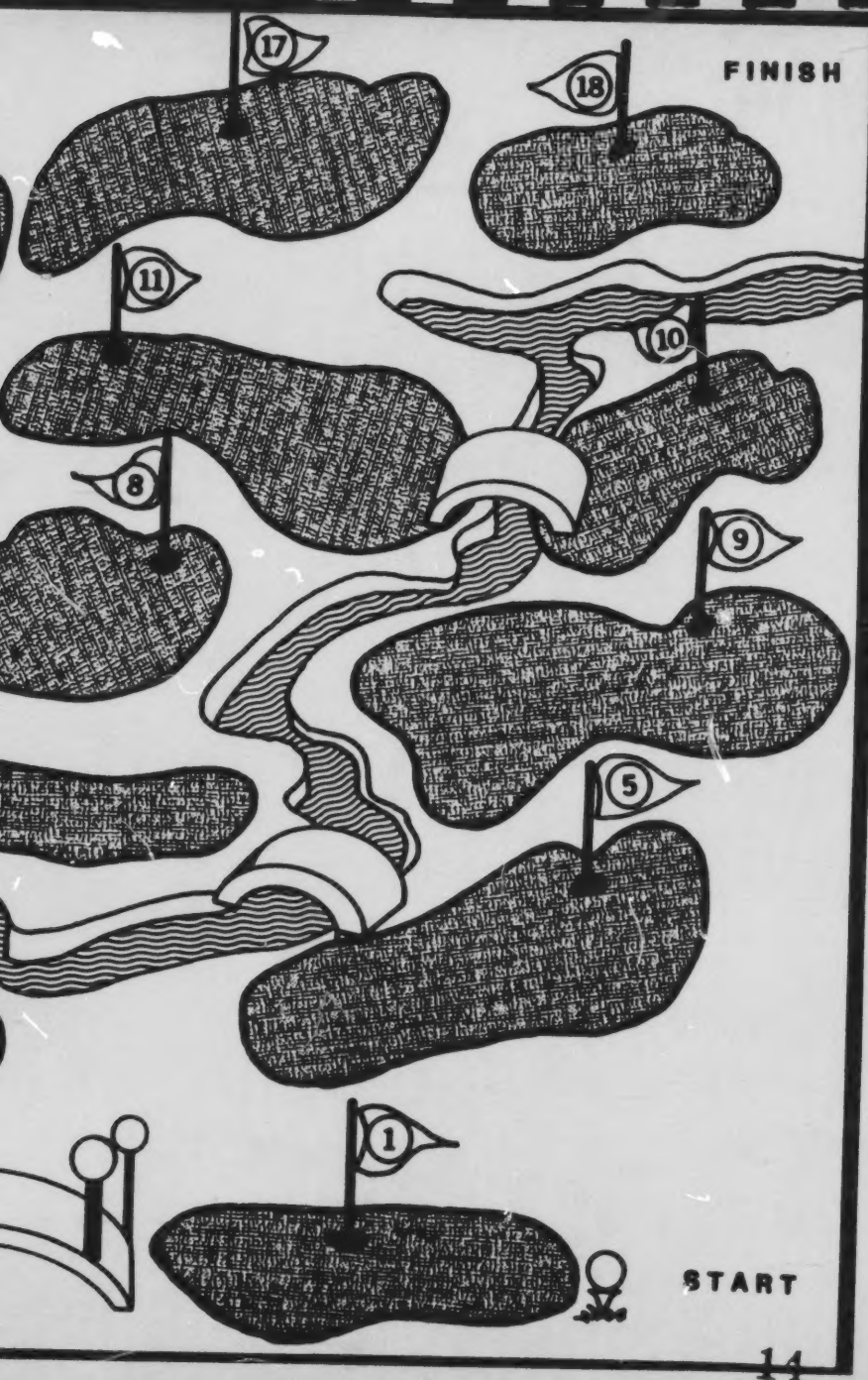
Treecs
(scrambled)
word

Your child can glue the gameboard from the following page on poster board or cardboard. She can use the word cards from other activities in this section. Then let her color and cut out her own golf ball to be used as a marker. A die will also be needed.

To play the golf game, your child and another player should place a marker on the first "tee." The first player draws a word card, pronounces it, and uses it in a sentence. If the player is correct, she rolls the die to see how many holes she moves her marker. If she is correct, she must move back that many holes or lose a turn if she is still on the first tee. The players continue until one player reaches the "18th hole."







Consonant Sounds and Letters

Using the following chart and word list, ask your child to change the base words in the list according to the headings on columns 2 and 3. Then let him answer the question in the heading for column 4. Also, let your child select his own base words.



1	2	3	4
Base Word	Add s	Add ed	Does "ed" make a "d" sound or "t" sound?

Word List: add, coast, hammer, escape, load, babble, clip, order, erase, snort, refuse, afford, drain.

As a follow-up, play "Candyland," "Sorry," or any commercial game following the usual rules. However, before a child can move, he must draw a card and tell the sound the underlined letter makes in that word.

EXAMPLES: hoppedu furniture nation jumped

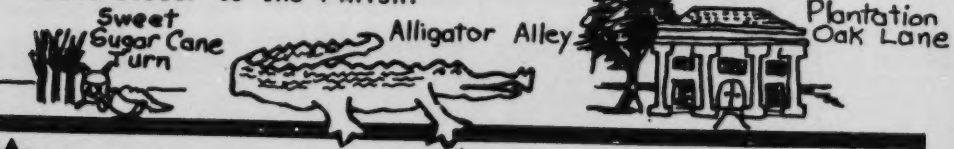
Have your child look through old magazines and catalogs for pictures showing the different consonant sounds of s, qu, or x. Let her cut out the pictures and glue them to cards. Have her group them together to use in games. These words are examples: Cheese (s makes "z" sound); queen (qu makes "kw" sound); antique (qu makes "k" sound); exercise (ex makes "ks" sound); quilt (qu makes "kw" sound); and plaque (qu makes "k" sound).

s	x	ture	ed(t)
qu	gh	tion	ed(d)

Let your child cut apart the cards on page 5 to play the Louisiana Trails game on page 6. Once the cards are cut apart and shuffled, your child then places them face down in a stack.



Ask your child to draw the first card, say a word, and match the sound of the underlined letters to a matching sound on the gameboard. He will always move his marker forward unless there are no available matching spaces left. In this case, he keeps drawing cards until he gets one that has a sound that corresponds with a sound closer to the finish.



★ DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence in the box. One word in the sentence has underlined letters. Find the word that has the same sound as the underlined letters.



1. She played in the park.

- A. hopped
- B. curled
- C. bed
- D. escaped

2. He will explore the cave.

- A. usual
- B. buzz
- C. sharks
- D. eggs

attention

creature

rose

downstairs

laugh

examine

adventure

admiration

expect

tease

cough

collection

princess

hopped

upstairs

ghetto

growled

precious

roasta

ghost

vacation

case

arrived

wrapped

troughh

exam

enjoyed

attacked

ghhastly

exact

explore

skinned

exept

exacting

excite

invention

Louisiana Trails



Plantation
Oak Lane

START



Alligator Alley

Super Dome
Palace



FINISH



Peach
Pasture

gz
ks
d
t
s
z
ch
sh
f
g



Crawfish
Ditch



Pelican's
Roost



Seafood
Gumbo
Lake

sh
ch
z
s
t
d
ks
gz



Oil
field



Cotton
Corner

f g gz ks
d
t
s
z
ch
sh
f
g
gz
ks



Pine
Tree
Prairie

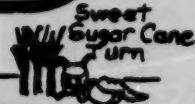


Strawberry
Hill

gz
g
f
sh
ch
z
s
t
d



Mardi
Gras
Straight



Sweet
Sugar Cane
Turn



Magnolia
Rest



Treacherous
Swamps



Hunters
Hide-a-way

Root Word Endings



y changed to i
(1)

final e dropped
(2)

final consonant
doubled
(3)

no change
(4)



butterfly _____

scare _____

plan _____

cry _____

drive _____

enemy _____

clap _____

happy _____

tight _____

run _____

bat _____

sew _____

Have your child use one of the rules in the boxes above to write a new word for each root word by adding an ending. Write the new word on the longer line. Write the number of the rule you used on the short line.



double final consonant
change "y" to "i"

Let your child look through the newspaper or a magazine and circle all the words she can find that have a double consonant before a suffix or a root word which has been changed by changing y to i.

EXAMPLES: hugging (hug), replies (reply)

DIRECTIONS: Read the root word in the box and the ending to be added to it. Then choose the one that has the ending added correctly.

1. **fry** + s



- A. frys
- B. fryes
- C. fries
- D. fris

2. **tap** + ing

- A. taping
- B. tapping
- C. tapeing
- D. tapin

Root Word Endings

Print words from the list below on slips of paper or cards. This game can be played with any number of players. Pencil and paper will be needed.

The leader draws a card and reads the word. The first player to correctly write the root word gets the point. The game continues until one player scores 10 points.

A variation of this activity would be to write the root words on the cards and have the players make a new word by changing the y to i, f to v, or doubling the final consonant.

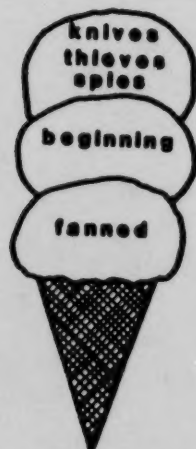
beauties	batteries	beginning	budding	butterflies
candies	chopping	clapping	enemies	forgotten
grinning	happiness	hidden	hugged	hummed
ladies	mysteries	napped	plentiful	robbed
slipped	tapped	thinned	worried	wrapped

Beside each word write the root word from which it was formed.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. admiring _____ | 7. slapped _____ |
| 2. histories _____ | 8. written _____ |
| 3. jammed _____ | 9. flies _____ |
| 4. grinning _____ | 10. grabbed _____ |
| 5. satisfied _____ | 11. sunning _____ |
| 6. penniless _____ | 12. merciful _____ |



double final consonant
change "y" to "i"



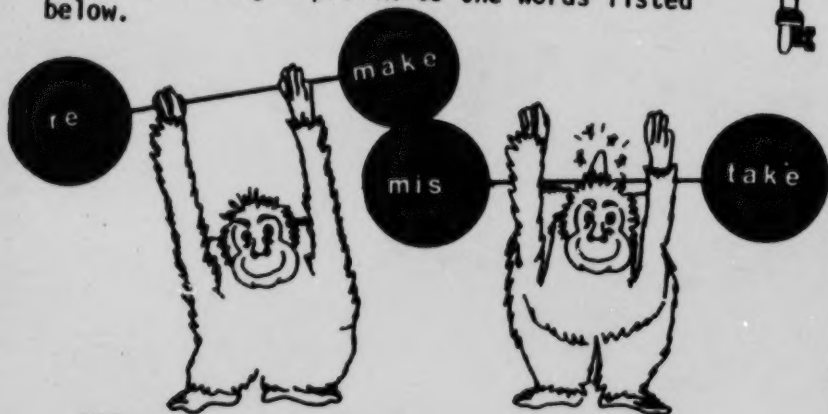
Read the words printed on the ice cream cone above.
Write the root word for each of the second ice cream cone.
Draw a cherry  around the word that uses rule A
(listed below) and a chocolate kiss  around the
word that use rule B (listed below).

- Rule A. Final Y change to i
- Rule B. Final consonant doubled
- Rule C. Change f to v

Write another word below using Rule C.

Prefixes

You may want to go over the meaning of the prefixes with your child. Practice making new words by adding a prefix to the words listed below.



PREFIX

MEANING

EXAMPLE

dis-
ex-
mis-
pre-
re-
sub-
un-

away
out of
wrong
before
again, back
under
not

disagree
exchange
mistreat
prewash
rewrite
subnormal
unhappy

school _____ marine _____

heard _____ plain _____

claim _____ chief _____

obey _____ gain _____

mind _____ fab _____

a	be	un	re	dis
pre	mis	ex	in	sub

On one side of small cards print words to which the prefixes a, be, un, re, dis, pre, mis, ex, in, or sub have been added. On the reverse side, print the root words. Stack the cards with the derived words (root word and prefix) face up. The child takes a card, reads the derived word, names the root word, and uses it in a sentence. Then he checks his answer by turning the card over. If he is correct he gets to keep the card; if not, he places the card at the bottom of the stack. When all cards have been used the player with the most cards is the winner.

rewrite

write

★ DIRECTIONS: Read the word in the box. The word has an underlined prefix. Find the word that gives the best meaning of the underlined prefix.

subdivided



A. away

C. under

B. beforehand

D. again



Prefix Airlines



The Prefix Airline Company is offering an unlimited amount of travel to each customer if tickets are purchased in advance. You will need a separate ticket for each city visited. You may secure the tickets at the Prefix Airline Company. Money is not accepted, but if you add the prefixes - a, be, un, re, dis, pre, mis, ex, in, sub, - to each word on the ticket, the tickets are yours.

__claim	__board	__came	__less	__ward
__appear	__pare	__chief	__marine	__citement
__port	__gainst	__take	__sleep	__ject
__have	__vention	__usual	__visible	__tend
__spect	__appoint	__wash	__happy	__treat

Syllabication

Discuss the following syllabication rule with your child.

1. When two consonants come between two vowels in a word, the syllable division usually comes between the two consonants.

Example: per - son

Work with your child and help him divide the following words.

tractor _____

market _____

corner _____

injure _____

Discuss the following syllabication rule with your child.



2. When one consonant comes between two vowels in a word, the syllable division usually comes before the consonant.

Example: pa - per

Assist your child in using this syllabication rule by dividing the following words.

pupil _____ eager _____

legend _____ lady _____

famous _____ baby _____

climate _____ vacant _____

rules for:	vccv	vcv	"le"	blends and digraphs
affixes	compound words			letters "ck" and "x"

ild.

When two vowels in a word, the
s between the two consonants.



- haps

g words.

sunny _____

tender _____

happen _____

picnic _____

Discuss the following syllabication rule with your
child.



3. When the last three letters of a word are a
consonant followed by "le," usually the final
syllable consists of the consonant and the "le."

Example: ma/ple

Assist your child in dividing the following words using
the syllabication rule for words ending in "le" preceded
by a consonant.

sparkle _____

table _____

purple _____

cable _____

uncle _____

gentle _____

mumble _____

puddle _____

Syllabication

Discuss the following syllabication rule with your child.

4. Affixes (prefixes and suffixes) are separated by syllables.

Example: re/write



Assist your child in dividing the following that contain affixes.

repair	_____	useless	_____
playable	_____	likely	_____
replace	_____	teacher	_____
unlock	_____	into	_____

Discuss the following syllabication rule with your child.

5. Compound words are divided between the syllables within the word.

Example: horse/back



Assist your child in applying the syllabication rule for compound words.

toothbrush	_____	cookbook	_____
sunburn	_____	bedroom	_____
cupcake	_____	shortstop	_____
moonlight	29 _____	aircraft	_____

rules for:	vecv	vcv	"le"	blends and digraphs
affixes	compound words			letters "ck" and "x"

Discuss the following syllabication rule concerning blends and digraphs.

6. Blends and digraphs are not divided.



Example: se/cret

Assist your child in dividing the following words that contain blends and digraphs.

pilgrim	_____	control	_____
mischief	_____	breathless	_____
celebrate	_____	merchant	_____
hungry	_____	mouthful	_____

Discuss the following syllabication rule with your child.

7. The letters "ck" and "x" usually go with the preceding vowel.



Example: pick/le, tax/i

Assist your child in applying the syllabication rule for words that contain "ck" and "x."

chicken	_____	boxer	_____
explorer	_____	trucker	_____
express	_____	background	_____
flicker	_____	sixty	_____

Syllabication

Read the word in the box. Choose the one that shows number of the rule that tells how the word is to be divided.

1. borrow _____

- a. bo-orrow
- b. bor-row
- c. bo-rrow
- d. borr-ow

2. palace _____

- a. pa-lace
- b. pala-ce
- c. pal-ace
- d. p-alace

5. goodness _____

- a. good-ness
- b. goo-dness
- c. goodn-ess
- d. g-oodness

6. workmen _____

- a. wo-rkmen
- b. workm-en
- c. work-men
- d. w-orkmen

RULES:

1. When two consonants come between two vowels in a word, the syllable division usually comes between the two consonants.
2. When one consonant comes between two vowels in a word, the syllable division usually comes before the consonant.
3. When the last three letters of a word are a consonant followed by "le," usually the final syllable consists of the consonant and the "le."
4. Affixes (prefixes and suffixes) are separated by syllables.
5. Compound words are divided between the syllables within the word.
6. Blends and digraphs are not divided.
7. The letters "ck" and "x" usually go with the preceding vowel.

rules for:	vccv	vcv	"le"	blends and digraphs
affixes	compound words			letters "ck" and "x"

the word correctly divided into syllables. Then write the ded.

3. **wrinkle** _____

- a. wrin-kle
- b. wrink-le
- c. wr-inkle
- d. wri-nkle

4. **extra** _____

- a. e-xtra
- b. ext-ra
- c. extr-a
- d. ex-tra

7. **machine** _____

- a. m-achine
- b. mac-hine
- c. ma-chine
- d. mach-ine

8. **resolve** _____

- a. resol-ve
- b. re-sol-ve
- c. res-olve
- d. re-solve



DIRECTIONS: Read the word in the box. Choose the one that shows the word correctly divided into syllables.

history

- A. hi-story
- B. his-to-ry
- C. hist-ory
- D. histo-ry

Story Details

Have your child read each story. She then chooses t

1. You just blinked. Your eyelids just went down and up. There you go again. Down and up. And in a few seconds more, down and up again.

A blink lasts less than half a second. Your eyes really do close. But it happens so fast you don't really miss anything.

Blinks come every 2 to 10 seconds. If you had to think about blinking, you'd be too busy to do anything else. All day you'd just sit around counting one, two, blink. One, two, blink.

How often do people blink?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. less than half a second | d. twice each second |
| b. once a minute | e. every 2 to 10 seconds |



he best answer for the question that follows.



2. My name is Sam. What a day I had today! On my way to school, I tripped over a skate left in the street. I forgot one of my books and had to go back to get it. In the afternoon ball game I had to slide into second base, and I hurt my knee. Then when I got home, I was too late to eat dinner with everybody else. I ate alone in the kitchen.

Where did Sam eat dinner?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. at the ballpark | c. in the kitchen |
| b. in the den | d. at school |

★ DIRECTIONS: Read the story. Then choose the best answer for the question that follows.



One spring day all of the children and teachers from the Miller School went to Fox Park. The children and teachers took bats and balls with them. And they took things to eat and drink, too. It was Field Day for the Miller School, and everyone would stay at the park until three in the afternoon.

How long would the children be at the park?

- A. one spring
- B. until three in the afternoon
- C. all day
- D. until 10 in the morning

Story Details

Read the following story with your child. Help him choose the words that best complete the sentence.

Some cookies are baked at home, but thousands of cookies are baked in a cookie factory. This factory is called a bakery.



1. Cookies are baked ...

- A. in a barn.
- B. in a home or factory.
- C. in a cupboard.



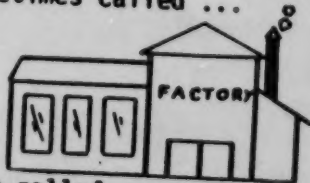
2. Most cookies are made ...

- A. in a home.
- B. in a bakery.
- C. in a bathtub.



3. A cookie factory is sometimes called ...

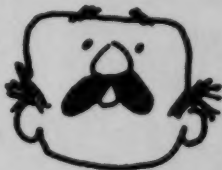
- A. a machine.
- B. a house.
- C. a bakery.



A man who sells goods is called a merchant. He works in a store. Some things that he sells are food, clothes, and tools.

4. The merchant works in a ...

- A. zoo.
- B. store.
- C. garden.



5. A man who sells tools, clothes and food is called a ...

- A. sailor
- B. merchant
- C. postman



Newspaper stories are usually filled with details. Details often answer questions that begin with the words who, what, when, why, and how. Have your child read this newspaper story and notice the details that answer some of those questions.



SWIM MEET HELD

The All-City Swimming Race was held at the high school on May 15. Ramon Gonzales, Grove High School's best swimmer, beat ten other swimmers to win the race.

Write the answer to each of these questions.

6. Who won the race? _____
7. What race did he win? _____
8. Where was the race? _____
9. When was the race? _____

Here are some details your child can use to write her newspaper story. She can write the story on the lines below.

WHO: Tracy Gordon
WHAT: went on a trip
WHEN: in 1981

HOW: in a plane
WHERE: around the world
WHY: to take pictures for a magazine

Story Sequence

Discuss gardening with your child. Ask:

Could you pick vegetables from your garden before you planted the seeds for them? Would you water the garden after you picked the vegetables?

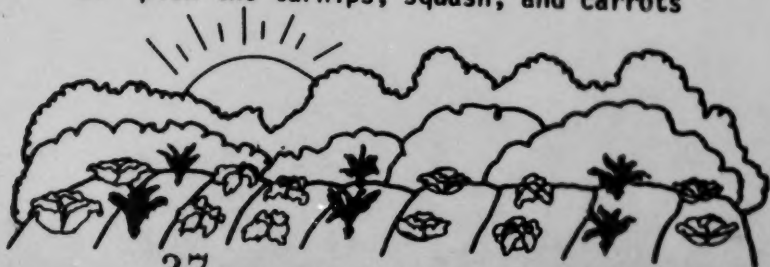


Knowing or figuring out the right order in which to do things is often very important. The five sentences that follow tell the steps for growing a vegetable garden. The sentences are not in the right order. Let your child think about the correct order and answer the question below.

- Eat the vegetables.
- Water the growing plants and pull out the weeds around them.
- Get turnips, squash, and carrot seeds.
- Pick the turnips, squash, and carrots from the garden.
- Plant the seeds.

What would you do next after planting the seeds?

- A. eat the vegetables
- B. water the growing plants
- C. get turnip, squash, and carrot seeds
- D. pick the turnips, squash, and carrots



five or more events

Have your child read the following story. She can then choose the best answer for the question.



Mouse wanted to do something special. He asked his teacher if he could sing in the choir.

His teacher said, "Sure, Mouse. Come try out for the choir right now."

The teacher played a chord on her guitar, and Mouse tried to sing. But all he could do was squeak. The teacher played another chord, but Mouse still squeaked. Mouse decided he would have to do something else that was special.

What did Mouse do after the teacher asked him to try out for the choir?

- a. decided to do something else special
- b. Mouse tried to sing
- c. wanted to do something special
- d. Mouse still squeaked

★ DIRECTIONS: Read the story. Then choose the best answer for the question that follows.



One day I decided to play a trick on my mother. I knew she planned to make spaghetti for dinner that night. So I found her recipe for spaghetti sauce. I changed "3 cans of tomato paste" to "13 cans of tomato paste." Then I hid until Mother called me to dinner.

When I got to the dinner table, my aunt and uncle and five cousins were there.

"Isn't it nice that so many people could come help us eat all this spaghetti?" laughed Mother.

What did I do next after finding the recipe for spaghetti?

- A. hid until Mother called dinner
- B. found a recipe for spaghetti sauce
- C. changed "3 cans of tomato paste" to "13 cans"
- D. cooked spaghetti sauce

Story Sequence

Make a delicious treat of banana bread with your child. Let him follow the recipe. While the bread is cooking, he can cut out the pictures. Then he can put them in order to show how the recipe should be followed.

BANANA BREAD

- 3 cups flour
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk
- 1 egg
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup soft butter
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 2 mashed bananas

Mix together the flour, sugar, salt and baking powder in a bowl. Add the butter and mix with a fork until the mixture looks crumbly. Mix in the milk, egg, and bananas. Pour the batter into an oiled and floured bread pan. Set the oven at 350° and wait 15 minutes. Then put the pan into the oven and bake for one hour. When the bread is brown, take it out and let it cool for 10 minutes.



Main Idea

Have your child read each story. Then she can choose

1. One part of our country is a prairie. It is flat, rolling land that doesn't have many trees. Winter on the prairie can be very cold, and summer can be very hot. But the prairie is a good place for plants to grow. Most of the corn we eat is grown on the prairie in the summer.

Which of the following titles best states the main idea of the story?

- A. The Prairie
- B. Summer on the Prairie
- C. Winter on the Prairie
- D. Growing Corn on the Prairie

★ **DIRECTIONS:** Read the story. Then choose the best answer for the question that follows.



The man on the horse rode slowly in the hot sun. The grass and shrubs around him were dry and brown. The man and the horse were covered with dust. The man mopped his face with a cloth. Suddenly he saw the creek. With a shrill laugh the man splashed into the cold water. The horse began to drink.

the best answer for the question that follows.



2. What a mess! Used pots, pans, and bowls are everywhere in the kitchen. There was something white all over the table, and something sticky and yellow was all over the floor. But now the cake was done, and Carla and Jim felt proud and happy. What a wonderful birthday surprise for their mother!

Which of the following titles best states the main idea of the story?

- A. Kitchen Magic
- B. Something Sticky
- C. Making a Mess
- D. Mother's Birthday Surprise

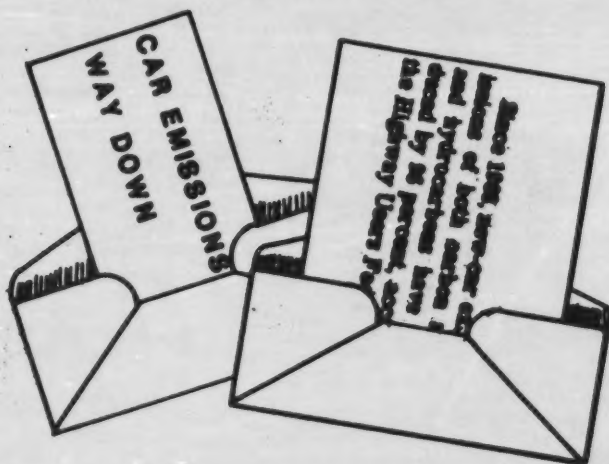
Which of the following titles best states the main idea of the story?

- A. The Man on the Horse
- B. Finding Water in the Desert
- C. Dry Grass and Shrubs
- D. A Horse Covered with Dust

Main Idea

Have your child cut articles from a newspaper and cut the titles from each article.

After he places the articles and titles in a large envelope, he should then match the title with the correct story.



Ask your child to watch two favorite television shows and write the main idea of each one. If she watches a series, ask her to write the main idea of two or three episodes of the series.

Ask your child to think about something exciting or fun that happened to him. After he has had some time to think ask him to tell about the experience. Then your child can tell the main idea and give the story a title.

Read each paragraph with your child. Then let her underline the sentence in each paragraph that tells the main idea.



1. Cheese is made from milk. It can be made from the milk of cows, goats, sheep, and many other animals. In some parts of the world, cheese is made from the milk of deer, donkeys, horses, and zebras.
2. Do you know how cheese is made? Many cheeses are made in much the same way. First, the milk is heated until parts of it begin to get thick. Then a special juice is added. The thick parts of the milk are then pressed together, squeezing the watery parts out. Then the thick part is made into a shape. This shape is left alone for a few weeks, months, or even a year, until it is ready to eat.
3. Some cheeses are shaped into a ball while others are flattened. Cheese can be white, yellow, or orange. Some kinds of cheese taste very sharp and others taste very mild. Cheese comes in all shapes, colors, and tastes.

Perceiving Conclusions

Play "What Is It?" In this game, you will need to describe something that you are thinking of and ask your child to name it.

Example: I am thinking of something small. It grows on a tree. It is round and red. You can eat it. It has a core. What is it?

Answer: An apple.



With your child, write and guess the answers to riddles.

Riddles

After your child has read a story, discuss questions like:

- a. Why do you think a particular thing happened?
- b. Under what conditions do you think this would have happened?

Play the game, "Twenty Questions." You can choose a date, a person, a place, or a thing (period or event) with which your child is familiar. He may ask 20 questions to try to guess what you have in mind. You may only answer, yes or no.

Example: Is it a place? No.
Is it a person? Yes.
Is it a man? Yes.
Is he from American history? Yes.
Was he a president? Yes.
Is it George Washington? Yes.

Other topics might include:

John F. Kennedy
Michael Jackson
Disney World
Pac-Man Video Game

Statue of Liberty
Sesame Street
July 4, 1776
February 14

DIRECTIONS: Read the story. Then choose the best answer for the question that follows.



The ride was a lot of fun. Mary and Susan looked down at the muddy Mississippi River water. The people on the levee waved as they passed. Although they were traveling fast, gliding through the water, the girls were not frightened. It was exciting to see the cities of Louisiana pass before them.

Where were Mary and Susan?

- A. in the zoo
- B. on a steamboat
- C. in a car
- D. on a tractor

Perceiving Conclusions



Below are "Help Wanted" ads like the ones found in a newspaper. The first line of each advertisement is missing. Ask your child to put a ring around the word that tells what the advertisement is for.

HELP WANTED

1. Experience must include decorating three layer wedding cakes. Must be dependable. This ad is about a _____.

locksmith

painter

baker

HELP WANTED

2. Experience needed in the area of general cleanup work. Must be dependable. This ad is about a _____.

shoe salesman

custodian

teacher

HELP WANTED

3. Experience is needed in the area of dispensing drugs. Person must be licensed and dependable. This ad is about a _____.

baker

pharmacist

painter

HELP WANTED

4. Experience needed in lawn care and caring for shrubs grown in Louisiana. Must be dependable. This ad is about a _____.

locksmith

47

teacher

gardener

Ask your child to read the following passages and select the appropriate conclusions.



1. Mary said, "I hear a strange sound coming from downstairs. What could it be? There it is again. I wish my brothers were home!"

- A. Mary likes the sound she hears.
- B. Mary is in a tree.
- C. Mary is afraid.

2. Joe said, "Carl's picture is in the magazine. He will be surprised when he comes home and sees it."

- A. Joe gave Carl a ride on his bike.
- B. Carl has not seen the picture.
- C. Joe does not like the picture.

3. Mark said, "Stay in the yard, Rover. Wait for me and I will be back soon. When I return, I will bring you something good to eat."

- A. Mark does not like Rover.
- B. Mark's father wants Rover to run away.
- C. Mark is good to Rover.

Alice said, "Today you are complaining that your hand hurts. Yesterday your foot hurt. You should go to the doctor, Bob. You are always saying that something hurts you."

- A. Something is the matter with Bob.
- B. Alice's shoe is under the bed.
- C. Bob always feels well.

Inferences - Cause and Effect

Have your child read part of a story and predict what is going to happen next.

Have your child place an "X" by the appropriate inference.



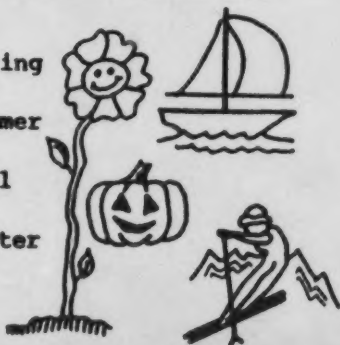
1. The air is hot. Every afternoon there is a shower. The children are wearing shorts. It is _____.

- _____ a. spring
_____ b. summer
_____ c. fall
_____ d. winter



2. The children are wearing coats and hats. There is snow on the ground. There are no leaves on the trees. The air is very cold. It is _____.

- _____ a. spring
_____ b. summer
_____ c. fall
_____ d. winter



Have your child match the cause with the effect.

CAUSE

EFFECT



- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Earning an A+ | a. To safety |
| 2. She climbed | b. Caused children to miss school |
| 3. Voting | c. Earning interest |
| 4. Sunburn | d. Made Jack happy |
| 5. A flu epidemic | e. Uprooted the tree |
| 6. Ran faster | f. Pain |
| 7. Saving money | g. Better health |
| 8. Following a map | h. To let in the cool breeze |
| 9. A tornado | i. Elected a president |
| 10. Taking vitamins | j. Losing weight |
| 11. Eating less | k. Search for food |
| 12. Opening a window | l. Finding treasure |
| 13. Hunger | m. Won the race |

★ DIRECTIONS: Read the story. Then choose the best answer for the question that follows:



The students were listening to the principal address the student body. The room was very quiet and everyone faced the stage to listen. After the principal wished all of the students good luck in college, each student marched on to the stage in long black robes to receive a diploma.

Where did this activity take place?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. at the zoo | B. in a school |
| C. on a river | D. in a bus |

Inferences - Cause and Effect

Read the following paragraphs and answer the questions.



1. One of the best football players on the team was Mark. He was a nice looking boy. Mark would argue with anyone about anything. He was eager to fight and was stubborn.

What is said in the paragraph that would make you think that Mark is a hard person to like?

2. Sam walked into a large cave in order to explore it. He did not have a flashlight so he took a candle and began to walk slowly through the cave. All of a sudden the candle went out and he heard a strange noise. He tried to light the candle again, but his hands were shaking so badly that he could not get the candle lighted.

What in the paragraph would make you think that Sam was scared?

3. Susan got on the plane with her Mother. Forty people with their hanging bags and small suit-cases got on the plane. Susan told her Mother that the plane was getting fat.

What did Susan mean when she said that she thought the plane was getting fat?

Read each pair of sentences with your child. Help him decide which is the cause and which is the effect. Put an "X" in the blank in the correct column.



CAUSE

EFFECT

1. a. Mary was blowing up a balloon.
She continued to blow. The
balloon was getting big.

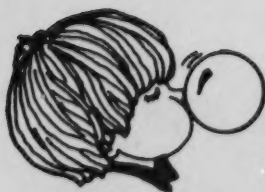
b. The balloon popped.

2. a. The street was flooded.

b. It had rained for three hours
without stopping.

3. a. George heard the man say that
it was time for the ten o'clock
news.

b. George turned on the television.



Fact and Opinion

Ask your child to read the following statement and decide whether it is a fact or an opinion.



1. It often rains on the first day in September.

a. fact

b. opinion

2. There are seven days in a week.

a. fact

b. opinion

3. Broccoli is better than spinach.

a. fact

b. opinion

Tell your child that there are some words that are usually used when a person states an opinion (what he thinks about something). Some of these "opinion" words are: should, always, all, everyone, anyone, never, more, most, better, and best. Have your child write three fact statements and three opinion statements.

FACT STATEMENTS:

OPINION STATEMENTS:

Read the following story with your child. Have him underline the facts in red and the opinions in blue.



Louisiana is one of the 50 states in the United States of America. It is located in the southern part of the country. Louisiana is a beautiful state. The capitol of Louisiana is Baton Rouge. Baton Rouge is the best city in the state. Strawberries and cotton are grown in Louisiana. Cotton is used in making cloth. People in Louisiana think that strawberries are delicious.

DIRECTIONS: Read the story. Choose the best answer for the question that follows:



Tecumseh was a Shawnee Indian Chieftain. No one knows definitely when he was born. He became involved in the war of 1812. This was the worst war the country had ever seen. Tecumseh attempted to organize a big Indian Confederation which would take in both northern and southern Indian tribes. He was unsuccessful. He was killed in the battle of Thames in 1873.

What sentence states an opinion in the story?

- ☐ A. Tecumseh was a Shawnee Indian Chieftain.
- ☐ B. He was unsuccessful.
- ☐ C. This was the worst war the country had ever seen.
- ☐ D. Tecumseh was killed in battle.

Fact and Opinion

Your child should read each paragraph below. He'll locate the author's opinion. He will find one opinion statement in each paragraph.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born January 30, 1882, at Hyde Park on the Hudson River. In 1928, he was elected governor of New York. In 1932, he was chosen as the democratic nominee for the presidency to oppose Hoover. He was elected president. As president, he organized the New Deal to fight the depression. He died suddenly on April 2, 1945. He was the best president America ever had.

Write the opinion statement found in the above paragraph.

Let your child read the following statements and decide if each is a fact or an opinion. Write an "F" or "O" before each statement.

- _____ 1. The Saints have the best football players.
- _____ 2. Baton Rouge is the capitol of Louisiana.
- _____ 3. New Orleans is in the southern part of Louisiana.

ok for one sentence in each paragraph that gives the
ach paragraph.



Samuel Langhorn Clemens was an American writer. You know him as Mark Twain. He was born in Missouri in 1835. When he was 12 years old, he had to leave school and go to work because of his father's death. He wrote the country's most famous books: Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. Mark Twain was a humorist who was caught in the spirit of a growing nation.

Write the opinion statement found in the above
ragraph.

if they are facts or opinions. She should put either



____ 4. Every family should have a pet.

____ 5. Dogs are animals.

____ 6. Children should go to bed at eight o'clock.

Alphabetical Order

Are these words in alphabetical order?



ready reap rear reason

YES _____

NO _____

Number each group of words so that they are placed in

1. _____ film
_____ filly
_____ filter
_____ file

2. _____ chum
_____ chunk
_____ chuck
_____ church

5. _____ skip
_____ skin
_____ skirt
_____ skit

6. _____ trade
_____ track
_____ traffic
_____ trail

9. _____ although
_____ alter
_____ altar
_____ altitude

10. _____ glamour
_____ glance
_____ glacier
_____ glad

13. _____ June
_____ junior
_____ junk
_____ junction

14. _____ king
_____ kind
_____ kinetic
_____ kinsman

★ DIRECTIONS: Find the word that comes first in alphabetical order.



- A. wing
- B. wind
- C. wine
- D. wink

alphabetical order.



3. _____ dainty
 _____ dairy
 _____ daisy
 _____ daily

4. _____ mould
 _____ mouth
 _____ mount
 _____ mouse

7. _____ been
 _____ beef
 _____ beet
 _____ beehive

8. _____ bang
 _____ banjo
 _____ band
 _____ banish

11. _____ expense
 _____ export
 _____ explain
 _____ expand

12. _____ hear
 _____ head
 _____ heap
 _____ heal

15. _____ look
 _____ loop
 _____ loom
 _____ loose

16. _____ office
 _____ offprint
 _____ offset
 _____ offend

Connect the dots between the alphabetized words and you
Louisiana. What is it?

hatch

halfw

glad

figure

figment

flight

feel

feed

dine

dinosaur

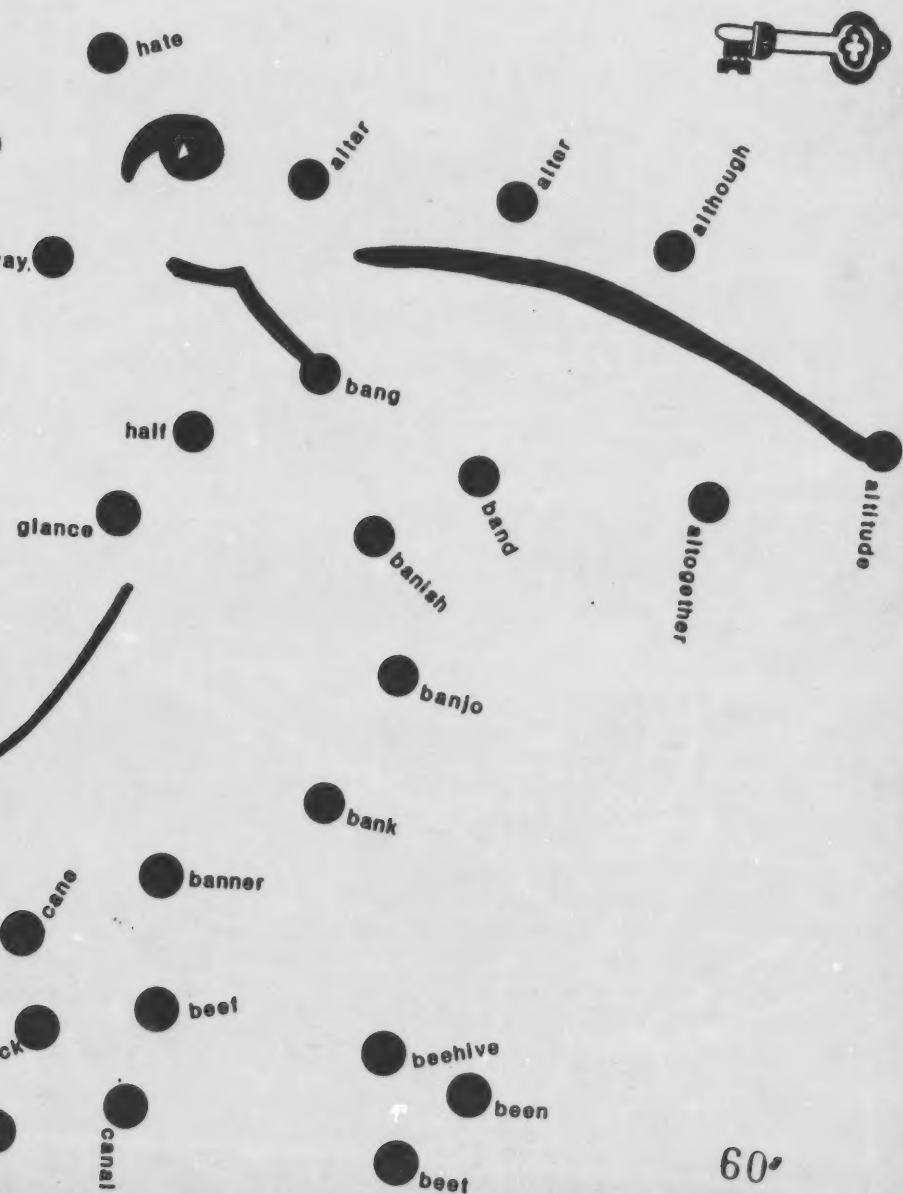
canvas

candlestick

cancel

27

will construct a picture of something that lives in

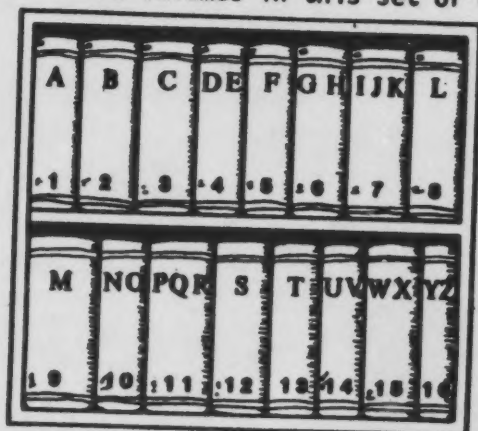


Locating Information

To do this activity, tell your child that an encyclopedia is a set of reference books. Each book in the set is called a volume. The topics in an encyclopedia are in alphabetical order. Each volume has from one to three letters on the spine. The letters help you find the volume to use.



Have your child look at the picture below. He will notice the letters and numbers on the spines of the 16 volumes in this set of encyclopedia.



Now have your child write the number of the volume in which the following topics may be found.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| A. Balboa | _____ | B. X-ray | _____ |
| C. France | _____ | D. Lion | _____ |
| E. Horse raising | _____ | F. Switzerland | _____ |
| G. Deserts | _____ | H. Quicksand | _____ |

encyclopedia

Let your child decide which volumes of the encyclopedia pictured on the left she would use to find information about:



1. different kinds of bears

A. vol. 1 B. vol. 2 C. vol. 3 D. vol. 4

2. trade winds

A. vol. 10 B. vol. 12 C. vol. 13 D. vol. 16

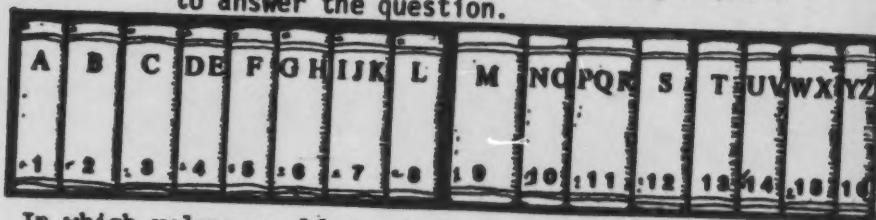
3. types of ships

A. vol. 7 B. vol. 9 C. vol. 11 D. vol. 12

4. islands in the Atlantic Ocean

A. vol. 1 B. vol. 5 C. vol. 14 D. vol. 15

DIRECTIONS: Use the picture of the set of encyclopedia to answer the question.



In which volume would you look to find information on the types of rockets?

A. Vol. 8
C. Vol. 4

B. Vol. 10
D. Vol. 11





Have your child use the encyclopedia to look up information about the persons listed below. He will need to find out what sport each person excelled in. Beside each name, have him write the name of the sport and the number of the volume in which the information was found.

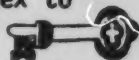
1. Jesse Owens _____
2. Jack Nicklaus _____
3. Cathy Rigby _____
4. Jim Thorpe _____
5. Mildred "Babe" Didrickson Zaharias _____
6. O. J. Simpson _____
7. Kareem Abdul Jabbar _____
8. Joe DiMaggio _____
9. Micki King _____
10. Dorothy Hamill _____
11. A. J. Foyt _____
12. Bobby Hull _____
13. Robyn Smith _____
14. Gale Sayers _____
15. Billie Jean King _____

Locating Information

Have your child look at the table of contents and the index of a book. Help him see the difference between the two parts of the book. Tell him that the table of contents gives him an idea of what the book is about. It is found at the beginning of the book to help him find the location and topic of each chapter in the book. But, when he wants to find specific information in the book, he should look in the back of the book for the index.

Let your child look over the index of his book and notice that it is an alphabetical listing of all the subjects covered in the book. Ask him to put his finger on the first subject listed in the index and tell you the page number or numbers where he will find information about the subject. Then have your child read the first entry under that subject, turn to the page listed, and read the page to you. After he has finished reading, ask him several questions about the subject.

★ **DIRECTIONS:** Use this sample page of an index to answer the question.



Spelunking, 422	Steam engines, 201,443
Spinning, 272,273,279-282	Stoves, wood, 203-209,370
custom, 279	Surplus, 140,150-151
magazines, 272	land, 150-151
supplies, 276	tools, 140-150
wheels, 282	vehicles, 151
Stained glass, 262-263	Swimming, 455,559

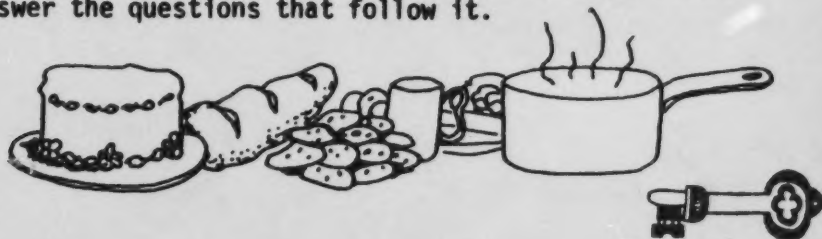
On what page would you look to find information about spinning wheels?

- A. 272
C. 282

- B. 270
D. 201

index

Have your child use the sample cookbook index below to answer the questions that follow it.



Appetizers, 1-12	fruit juices, 89-92	Eggnog, 85
asparagus, rolled, 11	tea, 81	French onion soup, 18
avocado spread, 9	Broccoli, 53	Meat, see individual meats
celery, stuffed, 7	Celery, stuffed, 7	Mushrooms, stuffed, 10
cheese puffs, 6	Cheese sauce, 53	Orange souffle' (cold), 75
ham salad spread, 2	Chicken, 35-42	Poultry, see individual poultry
lobster spread, 3	baked, 38	Souffles', dessert, 74-77
mushrooms, stuffed, 10	boiled, 36	chocolate, 76
shrimp puffs, 5	curry, 40	lemon, 74
Beef, 78-84	Divan, 39	orange, 75
brisket, 33	Kiev, 42	Soups, 12-20
pot roast, 29	salad, 37	chicken, 15
pork, 30	soup, 15	French onion, 18
steak, 28	Coffee, 79	potato, 16
tenderloin, 33	Desserts, 63-77	tomato, 19
Beverages, 78-92	cakes, 67-69	vegetable, 17
cocoa, 83	cookies, 70-73	tea, 81
coffee, 79	pies, 63-66	Vegetables, see individual
eggnog, 85	souffles', 74-77	vegetables

On what pages are these recipes found?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. French onion soup | b. Stuffed mushrooms |
| c. Stuffed celery | d. Chicken Divan |
| e. Broccoli | f. Cheese sauce |
| g. Cold orange souffle | h. Coffee |
| i. Tea | j. Eggnog |



Different books have different types of indexes. Books of literary works, such as poetry collections, may have three or four separate indexes. They may have a subject index that lists the topics found in the book. They may have a title index that lists the titles of all the words in the collection. They may have an author index that lists all the writers whose works are in the collection. Often poetry collections have an index of first lines that lists the first lines of all the poems in the collection.

Answer the following questions using this index from a poetry collection.

Subject Index

Cat, 52
Caterpillar, 50
Fox, 45-46
Hummingbird, 50
Lamb, 51
Tiger, 48
Wolf, 47

Title Index

Ballad of the Fox, 45-46
Caterpillar, The, 50
Hummingbird, The, 50

Kitten Playing with the Falling

Leaves, The, 52
Night with a Wolf, A, 47
Tiger, The, 48
Young Lambs, 51

Author Index

Bloke, William, 48
Clarke, John, 51
Dickinson, Emily, 50
Rossetti, Christina Georgina, 50
Taylor, Bayard, 47
Wordsworth, William, 52

Index of first lines

A fox went out one chilly
night, 45-46
A route of evanescence, 50
Brown and furry, 50
High up on the lonely moun-
tains, 47
See the kitten on the wall,
52
The spring is coming by a
many signs, 51
Tiger! Tiger! burning bright,
48

1. Are these listings in alphabetical or numerical order?

2. If you knew that a poem began "Brown and furry," which index would you use to find it?

3. If you wanted to read a poem by Emily Dickinson, which index would you use to find one?

4. If you wanted to read a poem about a tiger, which index would you use to find one?

5. You are looking for a poem called "A Night with a Wolf." Which index would you use to find it?

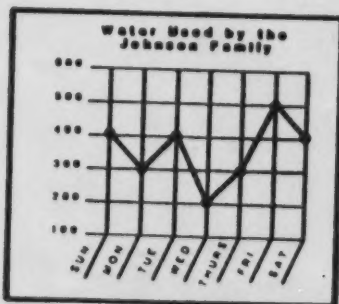
6. Does this poetry collection have a poem about hawks?

Locating Information

Tell your child that graphs give much information in a small amount of space. They allow us to see clearly how one quantity given compares with another quantity.

Two of the most common types of graphs are line graphs and bar graphs. Line and bar graphs are quite similar.

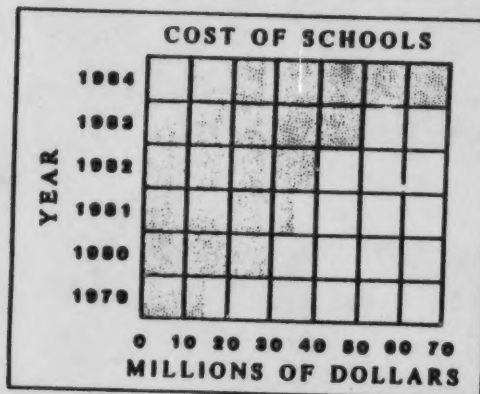
Below is a line graph. Have your child use it to answer the questions about the Johnson family's use of water.



1. The day on which the least water was used was _____.
2. The day on which the most water was used was _____.
3. On what days were 300 gallons used?
_____ and _____
4. On Sunday, _____, and _____ the graph shows the Johnsons used _____ gallons.
5. Does water use increase or decrease from Wednesday to Friday? _____

line graphs	bar graphs	
diagrams	tables	schedules

Here is a bar graph showing the money spent on some schools. Let your child use the graph to answer the questions. She will circle the letter of the correct answer. (Notice that these bars run left to right instead of up and down.)



What happened to school costs between 1979 to 1984?

- a. they increased b. they decreased
c. they remained the same

During how many years were costs over forty million dollars?

- a. 1 year b. 2 years c. 3 years

In which year were the costs thirty-five million dollars?

- a. 1979 b. 1983 c. 1961

DIRECTIONS: Use the bar graph above to answer the question.



What were the school costs in 1979?

- A. 10 million dollars B. 15 million dollars 68
C. 20 million dollars D. 35 million dollars

Locating Information

Help your child read the table of information given below. Point out that the table has three parts. The parts are columns, rows, and headings. Together these parts give him information in a quick and simple way. Then have him answer the questions below the table.

NAME	PLACE	YEAR BORN	YEAR DIED
Napoleon	Ajaccio (Corsica)	1769	1821
Nelson	Norfolk (England)	1758	1805
Nero	Antium (Italy)	37	68
Newman	London (England)	1801	1890
Northcliffe	Dublin (Ireland)	1865	1922

1. Northcliffe was born in _____ (country).
2. Who was born in Italy? _____
3. In what year did Nelson die? _____

The table below is a schedule of bus service between Ruston and Baton Rouge. It gives a great deal of information in a small space. Have your child use the bus schedule to answer the questions.

GRAY BUS LINES SCHEDULE			
Leave Ruston	Arrive Alexandria	Leave Alexandria	Arrive Baton Rouge
6:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
10:30	10:30	10:00	10:30
10:30	12:00 p.m.	9:45	12:15 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	4:00	12:15 p.m.	2:45
5:00	7:30	4:00	5:30
7:30	10:00	7:15	9:45
10:00	12:30 a.m.	9:00	11:20
*Does not run on Sundays and holidays Saturdays only			

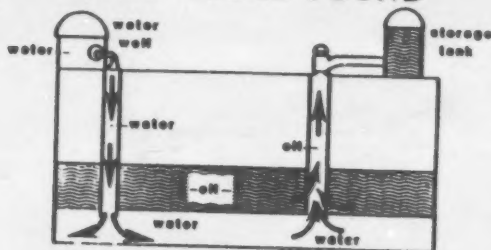
1. What's the latest time you can leave Alexandria to get to Baton Rouge by 1:30 P.M.? _____
2. How long does it take to go by bus from Ruston to Alexandria? _____

line graphs	bar graphs	
diagrams	tables	schedules

A diagram is a drawing used to explain something described in written information. Remind your child that the rule READ-STOP-REFER helps her to read a diagram. She should READ a sentence, then STOP and REFER to the diagram to see what the sentence is explaining. Now let your child practice reading this diagram and using the information to complete the sentences below.



HOW OIL IS FOUND



It takes a lot of work to bring oil to the earth's surface. One way is called water-flooding. Water is sent down deep into the soil. The water forces out the oil and causes the oil to flow up into the oil well. The weight and force of the water as it meets the oil underground push the oil up to the surface. The oil is then pumped into a tank where it is kept for later use.

Circle the word or words that complete each sentence.

- Water is sent _____ into the soil.
a. up b. down c. across
- Water forces the oil _____ into the oil well.
a. up b. down c. across
- The explanation and diagram are showing a certain way in which oil is found called _____.
a. water-flooding b. storing c. pumping
- The oil is pumped and stored in _____.
a. a water well b. an oil well c. a storage tank

Spelling - Final Consonants

Your child can choose short words from the Harris-Jacobson Word list that end in a consonant. Ask him to write a word on a sheet of paper. Then have him turn around. You then erase the last consonant from the word. Ask your child to turn around, name the consonant that was erased, and rewrite the consonant. Finally he turns the paper over and spells the word.

Using the words that your child has chosen for the activity above, let her make new words by changing the last consonant of the word.

Example: ~~tin~~ tin till Tim



b	d	f	g	k	l	m
n	p	r	s	t	v	z

Let your child unscramble the words below and write the word correctly on the adjoining line.



otor	<u>root</u>	kict	_____
fgti	_____	snik	_____
stum	_____	odlf	_____
nima	_____	pesew	_____
eswt	_____	mraw	_____
lilm	_____	glaf	_____

★ DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence in the box. One word is underlined. Find the correct spelling of the underlined word.

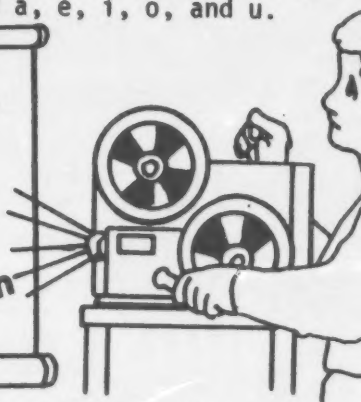


The child was not aboar the plane.

- A. aboart
- B. aboard
- C. aboar**b**
- D. aboar**f**

Spelling - Short Vowels

The short vowel sounds are shown this way: /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, and /u/; or this way a, e, i, o, and u. They are usually spelled a, e, i, o, and u.



1. Have your child write the words from the movie screen that have the following short vowel sounds

a. /a/ spelled as in map

b. /e/ spelled as in

c. /i/ spelled as in skin

d. /o/ spelled as in

e. /u/ spelled as in hunt

2. Write words from the Harris-Jacobson List that best complete the following sentences.

a. Richard used a needle and _____ to mend the

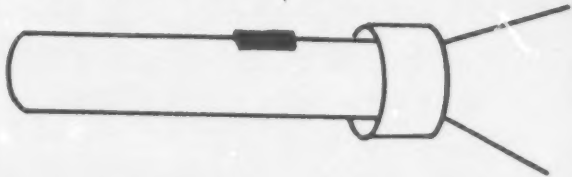
b. The _____ turned cold and brought lots of

u	e	i	o	u
a	e	i	o	u

Write a list of short vowel words on a chart or a large sheet of paper. Use as many words as possible from the Harris-Jacobson List.

Let your child use a flashlight and shine the light on a vowel. Have her say, "I can light up a vowel. It is (sound of vowel) and it is a short (name of vowel)."

Then have her pronounce the word.



★ **DIRECTIONS:** Read the sentence in the box. One word is underlined and has a missing letter. Find the correct spelling of the underlined word.

The old man lived in a sh_ck.

- A. shuck
- B. shack
- C. shock
- D. shick

DIRECTIONS: This game is for two, three, or four players. Each player places a marker on the "shell." The first player rolls the die and moves the correct number of spaces. If the space has "short a" on it, the player must spell a word containing a "short a" sound, and so forth. If the player cannot spell the word correctly, the marker is moved back two spaces. The game continues until one player reaches the "whale" and wins the game. The winner may color the game board.



Spelling - Long Vowels

Read the following statements to your child. Have him complete the sentence with a word that contains a long vowel word. He can use the words in the box.



boatshow, taste, humor,
rifle, defend

1. The word to complete the sentence will contain a long "a" sound.

I love the _____ of chocolate ice cream.

2. The word to complete the sentence will contain a long "e" sound.

The man will use the law to _____ the cause.

3. The word to complete the sentence will contain a long "i" sound.

The _____ was used to kill the turkey for Thanksgiving Dinner.

4. The word to complete the sentence will contain a long "o" sound.

The _____ was held May 15.

5. The word to complete the sentence will contain a long "u" sound.

The lady had a good sense of _____.

a	e	i	o	u
---	---	---	---	---

Let your child choose a long vowel word to finish each rhyme. The words in the box can be used.

seat, cake, toad, please, flash



1. Along the side of the road
Sat a great big green
_____.
2. In the oven I'll bake
A delicious round _____.
3. These shoes hurt my feet.
I must take a _____.
4. Hear the thunder crash!
See the lightning _____.
5. There was a hungry little mouse
Who wanted some cheese.
But no one would help him
Until he said _____.

Spelling - Long Vowels

DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence in the box. One word is spelling of the underlined word.

1. There was m_sic playing on the radio.

a. masic
b. mesic
c. music
d. mosic

2. She was ch_sen for a part in the play.

a. chesen
b. chasen
c. chusen
d. chosen

3. The teacher asked Mary to color the z_bra.

a. zebra
b. zubra
c. zobra
d. zabra

4. The

a.
b.
c.
d.

5. He m

a.
b.
c.
d.

★ DIRECTIONS:
underline
spelling

He at

A. v
B. w
C. v
D. v

—	—	—	—	—
a	e	i	o	u

underlined and has a missing letter. Find the correct

boy wanted to play on the b_seball team.



- baseball
- beseball
- buseball
- biseball

ade an A on the f_nal test.

- fenal
- final
- fonal
- fanal

ONS: Read the sentence in the box. One word is
ed and has a missing letter. Find the correct
of the underlined word.



ce the wh_le apple.

- hale
- hule
- hole
- hile

Spelling - CVC Patterns

Have your child read the following paragraphs and determine the answer. The answer will contain a word with a consonant-vowel-consonant pattern.



1. We went to the grocery, and the checker put our things in a _____.
2. Mother's car was broken so she called a _____ to take us to school.
3. We washed the car with an old _____.
4. We flew on the _____ to Miami.
5. Because the roof was made of _____, the rain made a lot of noise when it stormed.
6. We get ham from a _____.
7. Our family _____ is a dog.
8. The barges on the river are pushed by a _____.
9. The baby got a new _____ that he can pull with a string.
10. We will eat a _____ and cheese sandwich.

DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence in the box. One word is missing. Find the correct spelling of the missing word.



Mother placed a beautiful red _____ on the living room floor.

- A. rup
- B. rug
- C. rep
- D. reg

example: ran

Ask your child to underline the words that:

- (1) begin with one consonant;
- (2) have a vowel in the middle; and
- (3) end with one consonant.



cast	fun	cane
wax	rod	sprang
leap	sip	sat
bee	near	bind
sleek	cave	cot
bell	snap	nut
dry	hall	pan

Let your child unscramble the following words.
Each will follow the consonant-vowel-consonant
pattern.



- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. tcu _____ | 7. ort _____ |
| 2. urn _____ | 8. tes _____ |
| 3. woc _____ | 9. wef _____ |
| 4. bjo _____ | 10. yaw _____ |
| 5. ipz _____ | 11. ath _____ |
| 6. tki _____ | 12. acr _____ |

Spelling - Plurals and Compound W

Have your child write the plurals of the words below by adding "s" or "es." Then let him fit the words into the puzzle blocks below the words.



bench _____

house _____

heart _____

marsh _____

rag _____

box _____

dress _____

well _____



Words

On small cards, have your child write 10 of the compound words found on page 54 of this book. A red check should be put on the left side of the card. Your child should then cut the cards so that each part of the card contains one of the smaller words.

The cards with a red check should be put in one pile and cards without a check in another pile face down. Your child should select a card with a red check, say the word that is on the card, and say the word that makes it a compound word. She then spells the missing part of the compound word and looks through the cards without the red mark to check her answer.

After following the steps for all 10 checked cards, your child can separate the cards again and draw an unmarked card from the pile. (The cards with red marks are face down.) Then she says that word and the word that comes before it. Next, she writes the compound word and checks the answer by finding the matching card with the red check.



DIRECTIONS: Read the sentence in the box. One word is missing. Find the correct spelling of the missing word.

The combs are next to the _____.

- A. brushes
- B. brushess
- C. brushses
- D. brushes

Language Structure

Have your child underline the sentence that is meaningful because it expresses a complete thought.



- A. Winter many enjoy sports people.
Many people enjoy winter sports.
- B. Usual from cross-country is skiing the
skiing different.
Cross-country skiing is different from
the usual skiing.
- C. This kind of skiing is really walking.
Really walking kind of skiing is this.
- D. Trail skiers often cross-country special
use.
Cross-country skiers often use special
trails.

A fragment is only part of a sentence. Have your child tell whether each group of words below is a sentence (S) or a fragment (F). Then, let him place capital letters and punctuation marks in each sentence.



- ___ 1. help it swim quickly
- ___ 2. a frog once looked like a fish
- ___ 3. long tail and no legs
- ___ 4. she lays thousands of eggs
- ___ 5. tadpoles are small animals
- ___ 6. are full grown
- ___ 7. into their small lungs
- ___ 8. their tails get smaller
- ___ 9. legs appear
- ___ 10. have become frogs

complete thought

Sentences have two parts, a subject and a predicate. The subject contains a noun or pronoun and the words that go with it. The predicate contains a verb and the words that go with it.



Have your child make sentences by drawing a line from the subjects in column 1 the predicates in column 2.

Subjects (1)

My favorite sport

Dad and I

Our team

The coach

The players

Predicates (2)

cheered from the bench.

is ice hockey.

went to a game yesterday.

scored early in the game.

wants to win the
championship.

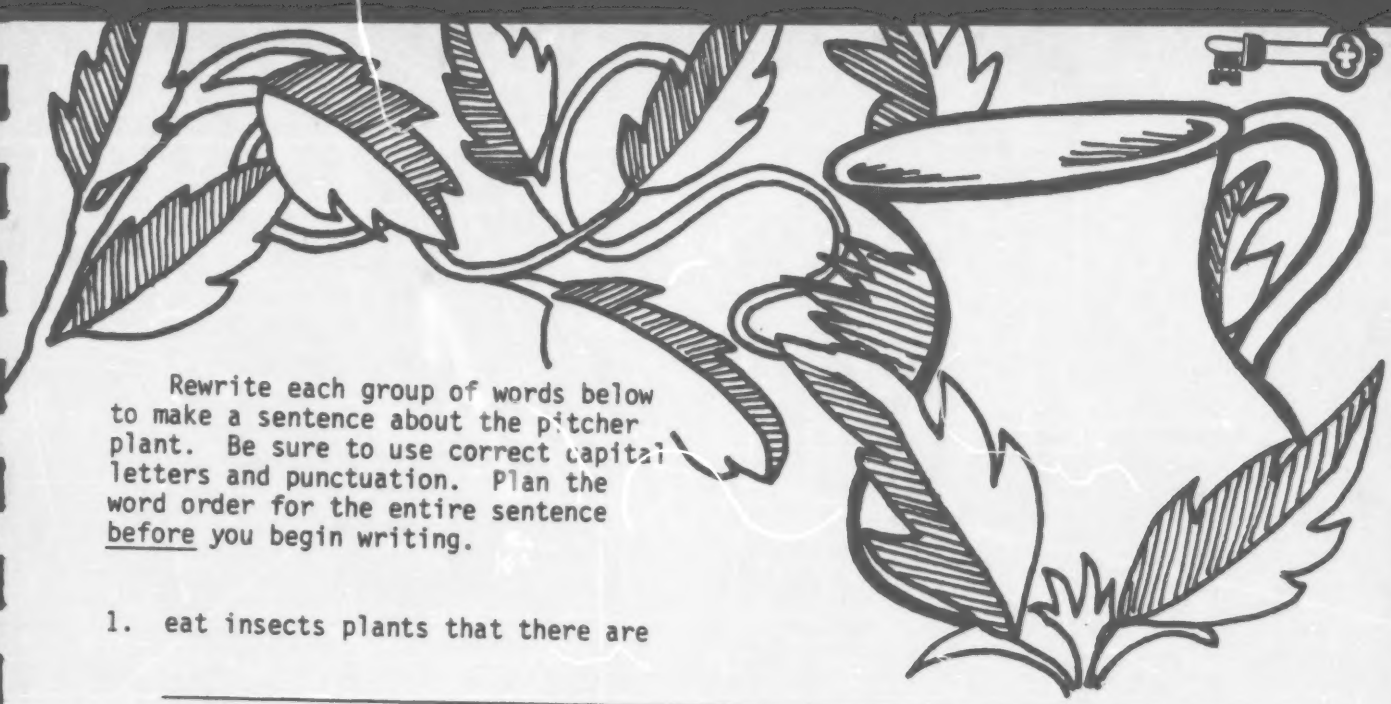


DIRECTIONS: Part of the sentence in the box is missing. Find the words that should be added to make a complete thought.

Many animals _____.

- A. in the stream
- B. under the tree
- C. live in the forest
- D. hiding from people





Rewrite each group of words below to make a sentence about the pitcher plant. Be sure to use correct capital letters and punctuation. Plan the word order for the entire sentence before you begin writing.

1. eat insects plants that there are

2. really do use some plants for food flies and bugs

3. one of is the these strange plants pitcher plant

4. of pitcher plants several different kinds there are

5. like pitchers some plants look

6. actually a kind the pitcher of trap is

7. holds the bottom of the pitcher rain water

8. a sweet sticky juice of the pitcher on the inside is

9. the juice sip insects and into the water slide

10. can't get back out they drown because the insects

Language Structure

A noun that names a particular person, place, or thing is called a proper noun. All proper nouns begin with a capital letter.

Examples: Rhonda, Denver, Ford



Have your child circle the proper noun in each group of words below.

- | | | |
|------------|--------|---------|
| A. man | Edward | become |
| B. bubbles | dog | eating |
| C. woman | school | Beverly |
| D. city | Albany | pretty |
| E. planet | flying | Mars |

Let your child fill in each blank with a proper noun.

1. My best friend's name is _____.
2. The name of my school is _____.
3. My first child will be named _____.
4. _____ is my favorite state in the United States.
5. Nathan's favorite song is _____.

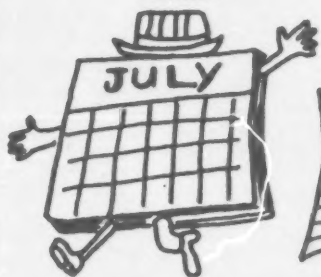
common nouns

proper nouns

A noun that does not name a particular person, place or thing is a common noun.

Have your child write a common noun after each proper noun listed below. The first one has been done.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| 1. Ronald Reagan | <u>president</u> | 5. Shreveport | _____ |
| 2. Alaska | _____ | 6. Benji | _____ |
| 3. July | _____ | 7. Earth | _____ |
| 4. "Star Spangled
Banner" | _____ | 8. Chevrolet | _____ |



DIRECTIONS:



- Find the word that is a proper noun and should be capitalized.
 - spider
 - california
 - school
 - teacher
- Find the word that is a common noun and should not be capitalized.
 - Christmas
 - Dallas
 - Robot
 - Tuesday

Language Structure

Nouns are either proper or common. Proper nouns start with capital letters.

Draw a line from the proper noun to the correct common noun.

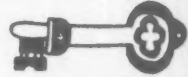
Thanksgiving	planet
Alan	girl
Los Angeles	boy
Mari Ann	holiday
Jupiter	city

There are 28 common nouns in the sentences below. Circle them.

1. A green frog hopped into my bed.
2. The little bird sang happily from its nest.
3. A tiny mouse ate all our cheese.
4. The spoiled child cried loudly for its father.
5. The painter splashed green paint all over the wall.
6. Walking into the room the man tripped on the rug.
7. The queen had the hands of a cook.
8. In the morning my father made breakfast in the kitchen.
9. The bear entered the room and closed the door.
10. The monster had a nose like a turnip.

Start with capital letters. Common nouns start with

Common noun.



Pacific Ocean

country

Hawaii

river

Canada

ocean

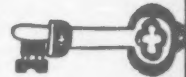
Mississippi

lake

Lake Erie

island

Circle them.



furniture.

rug.

the forest under the trees.

Page 1 * B

Page 2

1. butterfly
2. bag
3. giraffe
4. frog
5. cattle
6. whale
7. donkey

Page 4

1	2	3	4
Base Word	Add s	Add ed	"d" or "t" sound?
add	adds	added	d
coast	coasts	coasted	d
hammer	hammers	hammered	d
escape	escapes	escaped	t
load	loads	loaded	d
babble	babbles	babbled	d
clip	clips	clipped	t
order	orders	ordered	d
erase	erases	erased	t
snort	snorts	snorted	d
refuse	refuses	refused	d
afford	affords	afforded	d
drain	drains	drained	d



Page 4
(cont.)

<u>attention</u> (sh)	<u>creature</u> (ch)	<u>rose</u> (z)
<u>roast</u> (s)	<u>ghost</u> (g)	<u>vacation</u> (sh)
<u>downstairs</u> (z)	<u>laugh</u> (f)	<u>examine</u> (gz)
<u>cast</u> (s)	<u>arrived</u> (d)	<u>wrapped</u> (t)
<u>adventure</u> (ch)	<u>admiration</u> (sh)	<u>expect</u> (ks)
<u>trough</u> (f)	<u>exam</u> (gz)	<u>enjoyed</u> (d)
<u>tease</u> (z)	<u>cough</u> (f)	<u>collection</u> (sh)
<u>attacked</u> (t)	<u>ghastly</u> (g)	<u>exact</u> (gz)
<u>princess</u> (s)	<u>hopped</u> (t)	<u>upstairs</u> (z)
<u>explore</u> (ks)	<u>skinned</u> (d)	<u>except</u> (ks)
<u>ghetto</u> (g)	<u>growled</u> (d)	<u>precious</u> (s)
<u>exacting</u> (gz)	<u>excite</u> (ks)	<u>invention</u> (sh)

* 1. B

2. C

Page 7

<u>butterflies</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>clapped</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>scaring</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>happiness</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>planning</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>tightest</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>cries</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>running</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>driving</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>batted</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>enemies</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>sewing</u>	<u>4</u>

Note: Other answers are possible.

* 1. C

2. B



Page 8

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. admire | 7. slap |
| 2. history | 8. write |
| 3. jam | 9. fly |
| 4. grin | 10. grab |
| 5. satisfy | 11. sun |
| 6. penny | 12. mercy |

knife,

thief,

begin

fan



Page 9

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| preschool | submarine |
| unheard | explain |
| exclaim | mischief |
| disobey | regain |
| remind | prefab |

* C

Page 10

dis obey	I board	be come	dis like	a ward
dis appear	dis pare	dis chief	sub marine	dis turbance
dis port	I paint	dis like	I sleep	sub ject
be have	dis prevention	un usual	dis visible	pre dis turbance
dis satisfy	dis appoint	I wash	un happy	re treat



Page 11 1. trac-tor
mar-ket
cor-ner
in-jure

sun-ny
ten-der
hap-pen
pic-nic

2. pu-pil
le-gend
fa-mous
cli-mate

ea-ger
la-dy
ba-by
va-cant

3. spar-kle
pur-ple
un-cle
mum-ble

ta-ble
ca-ble
gen-tle
pud-dle

Page 12 4. re-pair
play-able
re-place
un-lock

use-less
like-ly
teach-er
in-to

5. tooth-brush
sun-burn
cup-cake
moon-light

cook-book
bed-room
short-stop
air-craft

6. pil-grim
mis-chief
cel-e-brate
hun-gry

con-trol
breath-less
mer-chant
mouth-ful



Page 12
(cont.)

7. chick-en
ex-plor-er
ex-press
box-er

truck-er
back-ground
flick-er
six-ty

Page 13

1. bor-row 1
2. pal-ace 2
3. wrin-kle 3
4. ex-tra 7

5. good-ness 4
6. work-men 5
7. ma-chine 6
8. re-solve 4

* B

Page 14

1. e

2. c

* B

Page 15

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. Ramon Gonzales
7. All-City Swimming Race
8. At the high school
9. May 15

Page 16

B

b

* C



Page 18 1. A

2. D

* B

Page 19 1. Cheese is made from milk.

2. Many cheeses are made in much the same way.

3. Cheese comes in all shapes, colors, and tastes.

Page 20 * B

Page 21 1. baker

2. custodian

3. pharmacist

4. gardener

1. C

2. B

3. C

4. A

Page 22 1. b

2. d

1. d

8. i

2. a

9. e

3. i

10. g

4. f

11. j

5. b

12. h

6. m

13. k

7. c



Page 22 * B
(cont.)

- Page 23
1. He likes to argue and is eager to fight.
 2. His hands were shaking.
 3. The plane was getting crowded with all of the people and their baggage.

1. a. cause
b. effect

2. a. effect
b. cause

3. a. effect
b. cause

- Page 24
1. opinion
 2. fact
 3. opinion

Underline in red (facts)
Sentences 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7

Underline in blue (opinions)
Sentences 3, 5, and 8

* C



Page 25 He was the best president America ever had.

He wrote the country's most famous books:
Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn.

1. 0

4. 0

2. F

5. F

3. F

6. 0

Page 26 Yes

* B

1. 2

2. 2

3. 2

4. 1

4

3

3

4

3

1

4

2

1

4

1

3

5. 2

6. 2

7. 3

8. 2

1

1

1

4

3

3

4

1

4

4

2

3

9. 3

10. 3

11. 2

12. 4

2

4

4

1

1

1

3

3

4

2

1

2

13. 2

14. 3

15. 1

16. 2

3

1

3

3

4

2

2

4

1

4

4

1



Page 27 a pelican

Page 28	A. 2	B. 15
	C. 5	D. 8
	E. 6	F. 12
	G. 4	H. 11
	1. B	3. C
	2. C	4. A

* D

Page 30 * C

a. 18	b. 10
c. 7	d. 39
e. 53	f. 53
g. 75	h. 79
i. 81	j. 85

Page 31

1. Alphabetical order
2. Index of first lines
3. Author index
4. Subject index
5. Title index
6. No



- Page 32
1. Wednesday
 2. Friday
 3. Monday and Thursday
 4. Tuesday, Saturday, 400 gallons
 5. increase

1. a 2. b 3. c

* B

- Page 33
1. Ireland
 2. Nero
 3. 1805

1. 9:45 a.m. 2. 2½ hours

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c

- Page 34
- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| root | tick |
| gift | skin |
| must | fold |
| main | sweep |
| stew or west | warm |
| mill | flag |

* B



- Page 35
1. a. past - pattern
b. next - invent
c. slip - film
d. dollar - honest
e. rushed - crust
 2. a. thread
b. weather

* 3

- Page 37
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. taste | 1. toad |
| 2. defend | 2. cake |
| 3. rifle | 3. seat |
| 4. boatskrow | 4. flash |
| 5. humor | 5. please |

- Page 38
- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 4. a |
| 2. d | 5. b |
| 3. a | |

* C

- Page 39
- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| 1. bag | 6. pig or hog |
| 2. cab | 7. pet |
| 3. rag | 8. tug |
| 4. jet | 9. toy |
| 5. tin | 10. ham |



Page 39
(cont.)

* B

wax

fun

rod

sip

sat

cot

nut

pan

1. cut

2. run

3. cow

4. job

5. zip

6. kit

7. rot

8. set

9. few

10. way

11. hat

12. car

Page 40

benches

hearts

rags

dresses

houses

marshes

boxes

wells

houses

marshes

benches

dresses

rags

hearts

boxes

wells

* D

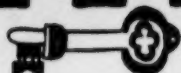


- Page 41
- A. Many people enjoy winter sports.
 - B. Cross-country skiing is different from the usual skiing.
 - C. This kind of skiing is really walking.
 - D. Cross-country skiers often use special trails.

- 1. F
- 2. S - A frog once looked like a fish.
- 3. F
- 4. S - She lays thousands of eggs.
- 5. S - Tadpoles are small animals.
- 6. F
- 7. F
- 8. S - Their tails get smaller.
- 9. F
- 10. F

My favorite sport is ice hockey.
Dad and I went to a game yesterday.
Our team scored early in the game.
The coach wants to win the championship.
The players cheered from the bench.

* C



- Page 42
1. There are plants that eat insects.
 2. Some plants really do use flies and bugs for food.
 3. One of these strange plants is the pitcher plant.
 4. There are several different kinds of pitcher plants.
 5. Some plants look like pitchers.
 6. The pitcher is actually a kind of trap.
 7. The bottom of the pitcher holds rain water.
 8. A sweet sticky juice is on the inside of the pitcher.
 9. Insects sip the juice and slide into the water.
 10. The insects can't get back out because they drown.

- Page 43
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Edward | D. Albany |
| B. Bubbles | E. Mars |
| C. Beverly | |

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. president | 5. city |
| 2. state | 6. dog |
| 3. month | 7. planet |
| 4. song | 8. car |

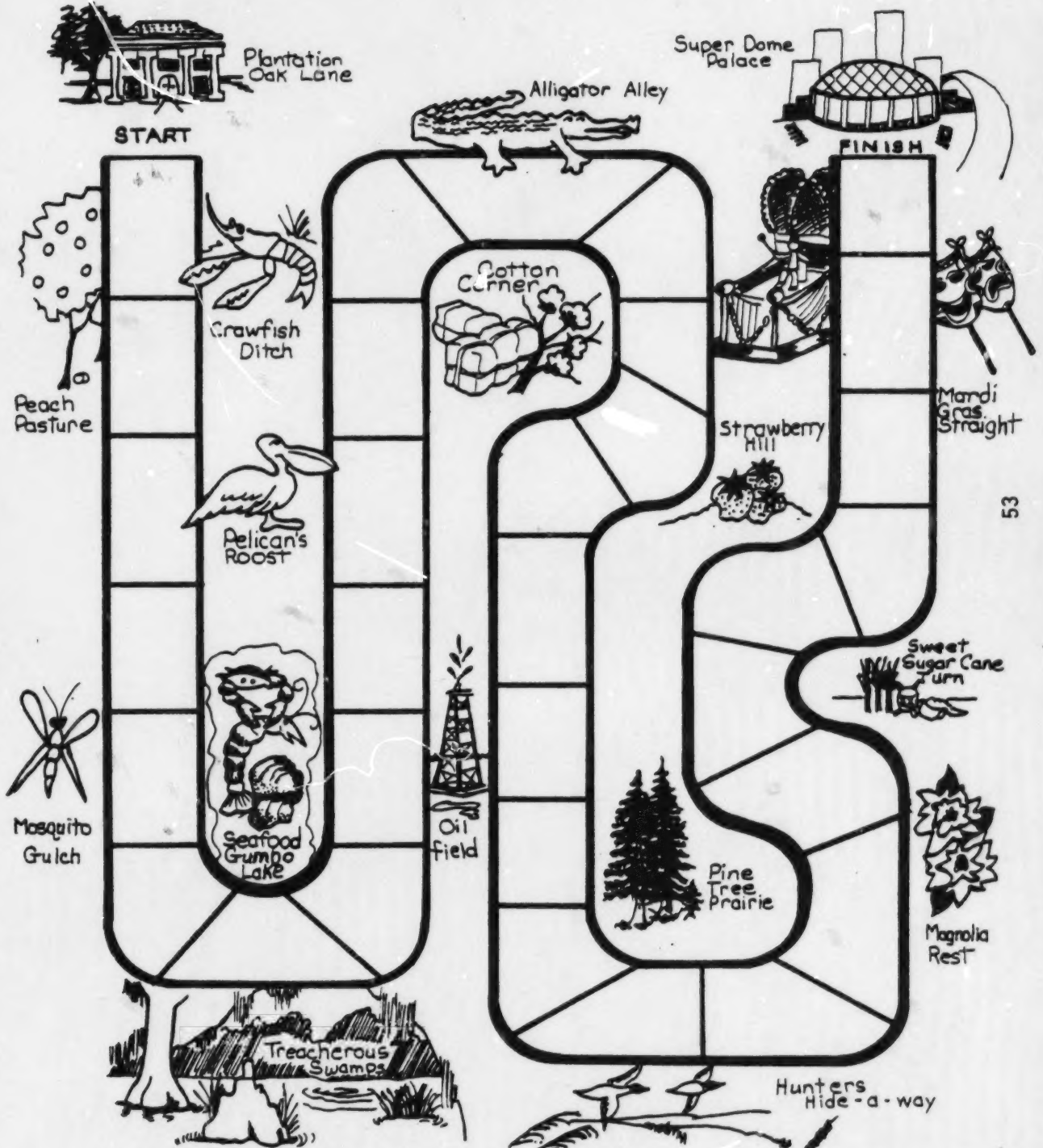
* 1. B

2. C

Page 44 Thanksgiving - holiday
 Alan - boy
 Los Angeles - city
 Mari Ann - girl
 Jupiter - planet
 Pacific Ocean - ocean
 Hawaii - state
 Canada - country
 Mississippi - river
 Lake Erie - lake

1. frog, bed
2. bird, nest
3. mouse, cheese
4. child, father
5. painter, paint, furniture
6. room, man, rug
7. queen, hands, cook
8. morning, father, breakfast,
 forest, trees
9. bear, room, door
10. monster, nose, turnip

Louisiana Trails



PREFIXES

Prefix	Meaning	Example
dis-	away	disagree
ex-	out of	exchange
en-	in	enjoy
mis-	wrong	mistake
non-	not	nonfiction
post-	after, behind	postgame
pre-	before	prewash
re-	again, back	rewrite
semi-	half, partly	semicircle
sub-	under	subnormal
super-	over	supernatural
trans-	across	transatlantic
un-	not	unhappy

SUFFIXES

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ful	full of	hopeful
-ist	one who	artist
-ative	having power	talkative
-less	without	careless
-ly	quality	manly
-ment	result of an action	excitement
-ness	state of	happiness
-or	one who	director
-some	full of	tiresome
-tion	action	vacation
-ty	state of	safety
-ward	toward	westward
-able	able to be	curable
-ance	act, process	disappearance

COMPOUND WORDS

aircraft
alleyway
another
anteater
anywhere
archway

background
bagpipes
basketball
battlefield
bedspread
birthmark
bloodhound
bodyguard
buckskin
bullfrog
buttermilk
buttonhole
breakfast
breathtaking
broadcast

candlelight
cannonball
cardboard
casioff
chinman
chekrail
chockerboard
classmate
clockwork
clothesbasket
cloudburst
clubhouse
coat hanger
collarbone
corkcrew
countryside
crosstalk
curbstone

dairyman
dinnerpail
downpour
drainpipe

drawbridge
driftwood

eardrum
earthquake
everlasting
expressman
eyebrow

fencepost
ferryboat
fingernail
firecracker
flagstaff
floodlight
flycatcher
footstool
forehead
frostbite

gentleman
gingerbread
goldrush
grapejuice
grasshopper
graveyard
griddlecake

handcuff
handlebar
hearsay
heavyweight
highway
hitchhike
horsepower
housewares
hummingbird

icebreaker
indoor
inkwell

jaywalk
jellyfish

kettledrum

keyboard
kneecap

landslide
lawbreaker
lifejacket
lightproof

mainstream
marksman
mockingbird
motorcycle
mountain inside
mousetrap

nightmare
newspaper
northwest
nosebleed

oilcloth
outrage
overweight

paintbrush
paperhanger
passageway
passport
patrolman
paymaster
peacetime
penknife
pigtail

quicksand

railroad
ringmaster
riverbank
roadside
rollerskate
roommate

safeguard
salesman
saltshaker

saucpan
scarecrow
screenhouse
seashore
searchlight
shellfish
shipwreck
shoreline
shortstop
showcase
silkworm
smallpox
snowbound
soybean
spaceship
spendthrift
steamship
stepladder
storeroom
stovepipe
suitcase
sunstroke
swordfish

tablecloth
taxpayer
teakettle
thunderstorm
tinfoil
toadstool
toolchest
toothache
touchdown
trademark
typewriter

undersize
upstairs

warehouse
washcloth
wastebasket
watchdog
watermelon
whirlwind
widespread
wildlife
windowpane

aboard	blink	clap	dirt	final	hate	lar
accident	blizzard	cloth	disappear	fisherman	hay	law
address	blossom	cloud	disappoint	flag	heart	law
adventure	board	club	discover	flame	heel	law
afternoon	body	coach	distance	flash	heel	law
against	bonnet	coffee	dive	flip	helicopter	law
age	born	coin	drive	flour	helpless	law
agree	borrow	oak	drick	flutter	hard	law
ah	bother	comb	donkey	fold	hidden	law
aim	bow	comfortable	doorbell	folk	hind	law
alarm	breed	common	doorway	foot	hip	law
alive	breath	company	downstairs	foolish	history	le
allow	brick	complain	drag	football	hitch	le
already	bride	complete	draw	force	ho	light
although	broke	cone	drawer	forget	honk	light
amaze	broken	content	draw	forgotten	honor	live
among	broom	contest	drift	fork	hook	lo
anxious	brush	continue	drill	form	hose	loc
anyway	bubble	cool	driven	forth	hospital	log
anywhere	buckskin	copper	driver	fortune	hotel	loo
apart	bud	coral	drove	forty	hour	lon
appear	buffalo	cost	drown	forward	howl	loo
apron	bug	collage	drum	fountain	hug	loo
arithmetic	bull	courage	dug	frame	hum	lun
army	bundle	course	during	free	hundred	lyn
arrive	burst	cousin	dust	fresh	hurrah	ma
arrow	bush	crack	eager	flight	hurried	ma
asleep	business	crash	eagle	frog	husband	ma
attract	butterfly	crazy	east	trown	hut	ma
attention	buzz	crept	edge	try	ill	ma
automobile	cabin	crisp	either	tur	imagine	ma
awake	calm	crop	electric	gas	immediate	ma
awful	camera	crowd	electricity	gasp	impatient	ma
backward	camp	crown	eleven	gather	important	ma
balcony	candy	cruel	enemy	gay	impossible	ma
banana	cap	curious	engine	gaze	inch	ma
band	cape	curl	engineer	geese	indeed	ma
bare	captain	current	enjoy	gentle	inn	ma
barren	carrot	curtain	enormous	gift	insect	ma
baseball	case	customer	enter	gingerbread	insist	ma
bath	castle	cute	escape	graffe	interest	ma
better	cattle	danger	everybody	given	interesting	ma
battery	cause	dangerous	exact	gobble	invent	ma
beach	cave	dare	example	golden	invention	ma
bead	ceiling	darkness	except	goodness	inventor	ma
beam	cent	dash	excitement	grab	invisible	ma
bean	center	daughter	exclaim	grain	invite	ma
beard	certain	daydream	exercise	granny	island	ma
best	change	dead	expect	grant	jacket	ma
beauty	check	deal	experiment	grateful	jail	ma
became	cheek	decide	explain	greedy	jam	ma
become	cheer	declare	explore	grin	perk	ma
bedroom	cheerful	delicious	extra	groan	pet	ma
bag	chest	delight	fact	grocery	pon	ma
beginning	chew	deliver	familiar	group	prize	ma
begin	chiel	deserve	famous	growl	prize	ma
behave	child	desk	fancy	grown	kettle	ma
behold	chimney	detective	farther	guard	key	mod
below	chin	diamond	fasten	half	luck	mod
bell	chip	die	fault	halfway	kingdom	mon
bench	chipmunk	difference	favorite	hammer	loss	mon
band	chop	difficult	fearful	handful	kitty	mo
beneath	chosen	din	least	handkerchief	knee	mud
best	chuckle	dine	led	handsome	knife	mud
beyond	church	dine	lellow	happiness	lad	mus
bicycle	circle	dip	with	harbor	lady	mus
bite	clap	direct	why	harm	lead	mus
blanket	cliff	direction	figure	hatch	lamp	myst

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ACROSS THE LIST THIRD READER

guage	nail	police	royal	slip	swallow	turkey
ghter	nap	poke	rubber	smart	swan	turnip
d	narrow	poppy	rug	smooth	sway	twelve
der	neat	porcupine	rule	snap	sweep	twenty
n	needle	possible	rush	sneeze	swept	twig
p	neighborhood	pot	sack	swift	swing	understand
st	neither	potato	saddle	snowstorm	swirl	understood
ther	net	pound	safety	sob	switch	united
gh	nibble	pour	sail	sold	swung	unless
s	nickel	power	sailor	solder	syllable	unlike
son	nine	practice	sake	solve	tag	unusual
	nod	precious	sail	somebody	take	upon
ining	noun	prepare	sandwich	sort	tap	upside
	north	present	scamper	south	taste	upstairs
ly	notice	press	scary	space	taught	upward
d	nurse	pretend	scatter	spare	taut	useful
t	obey	prince	science	spark	taxicab	usual
	ocean	princess	scientist	sparkle	tea	vacation
ee	o'clock	print	sold	speak	team	valentine
	offer	probably	scratch	spear	tease	valley
	office	problem	scream	special	telescope	vegetable
	often	professor	screen	speech	television	view
p	orange	promise	scrub	spend	tender	village
g	order	proper	search	spent	terrible	visitor
am	ought	protect	season	spider	terrify	wake
chine	outdoor	prove	secret	spill	test	wander
d	overhead	puff	seize	spin	thankful	war
d	owner	pump	sense	spirit	themselves	warm
n	pack	pumpkin	serious	spoil	they'll	warrior
erly	package	punish	servant	spiral	thick	waste
ma	page	pure	serve	spread	thief	weak
ma	paid	purple	settle	spy	thieves	weather
nage	palace	puzzle	several	square	thin	weed
nner	pale	quarrel	saw	squawk	thirty	weigh
ch	parent	quarter	shade	squeak	though	weight
ket	parrot	queen	shadow	squeal	thousand	welcome
ry	pasture	question	shake	stair	thread	weat
sh	patch	radio	share	stall	thrown	whole
ster	path	rage	sharp	starle	thud	whether
ch	patient	rail	sheet	state	thump	whirl
al	pedal	raise	shell	stake	thunder	whisker
ent	peddler	rang	shell	steady	tick	whole
asure	peck	rather	shine	steal	ticket	whose
al	peer	realize	shiny	steam	light	wicked
icine	pencil	rear	shone	sleep	ill	triggle
	perch	reason	shoot	steer	lin	wild
tion	perfect	recognize	shore	stem	lipstick	willing
sage	perhaps	record	shot	stew	ice	wink
al	person	refrigerator	shoulder	stiff	longue	wipe
	piano	refuse	shove	stolen	look	wire
ile	pillow	rein	shy	stomach	look	women
on	pilot	rent	sick	stool	loom	won
or	pin	repair	sigh	storm	loose	wore
heel	pine	reply	signal	stove	touch	worries
ake	pipe	report	silence	straighter	trade	worn
	pitch	respect	skew	straw	trail	worry
el	pitcher	reward	sail	strike	travel	worse
ent	plan	ribbon	since	strip	treasure	worth
th	planet	rice	single	struck	trial	wound
n	plate	rich	sir	struggle	trample	wrap
r	platform	rid	sixteen	stuck	tribe	wrinkle
	pleasant	ripe	size	study	trouser	writing
	plenty	roast	skin	stuff	truth	written
um	plow	rob	skunk	stupid	tube	yesterday
c	plunge	rope	sky	sugar	bug	you're
r	poem	rooster	skyscraper	surface	tune	you've
ry	poke	root	slap	surround	tunnel	
	pole	rose	slept			

CORE FOURTH READER

ability
accept
according
account
accuse
ache
acorn
acre
action
actual
adjust
admiration
admire
admit
adult
advice
affair
afford
aha
aid
airport
alert
alike
alley
alongside
cloud
alphabet
amount
amuse
ancestor
anchor
ancient
anger
ankle
announce
ant
anteater
anybody
appeal
approach
arch

area
aren't
argue
arc
arrange
arrest
art
article
ash
ashame
ashore
aside
astonish
astonishment
astronaut
attend
audience
author
autumn
aw
await
awaken
aware
awhile
awkward
ax
ay
base
background
bacon
bait
baker
balance
bald
bamboo
bandage
banker
banner
bargain
barge
barrel
base
baseman
basement

bat
bathe
battle
beak
beast
beaver
beef
beehive
being
bellow
beloved
bet
bid
billow
birch
bitter
blade
blame
blast
blaze
bleat
blend
blind
blood
bloom
blurt
boast
boil
bold
boom
booth
bore
boss
braid
brain
brake
brass
bravery
breathe
breathless
breeze
bride
bruise
buck

bucket
buggy
building
bulb
bulldog
bunch
bunk
burrow
bury
bushel
busily
bustle
butcher
cab
canary
cane
cannon
canoe
canyon
capture
cardboard
careless
carnival
carpenter
carpet
carriage
carnion
carve
cast
cautious
celebrate
cement
century
chain
champion
championship
chant
character
charge
chart
chatter
cheese
chick
chill

chimpanzee
chirp
chocolate
choice
choke
chose
chosen
chunk
churn
cider
cinder
cinnamon
claim
cloak
clatter
claw
clay
click
cling
clip
clipper
closet
clue
clump
clumsy
clung
clutch
coast
cockpit
cocoa
code
coil
collapse
collar
collect
collection
colony
column
comfort
command
committee
companion
compare
compound

concern	curve	dozen	explorer
concell	custom	drawing	express
concrete	cycle	drawn	expression
condition	dangle	dreadful	eyebrow
confess	dart	drip	factory
confuse	date	droop	fade
consider	dawn	drugstore	fail
constant	daylight	dull	faint
contain	death	dumb	fallen
control	deck	dump	fame
convenient	decorate	dusk	fan
conversation	decoration	duty	fashion
convince	deed	eagerness	faucet
copy	defend	earnest	favor
cord	degree	earthquake	fear
cork	demand	ease	feature
correct	department	eaten	feeling
costume	depend	echo	fern
cot	describe	effect	festival
cottonwood	desert	effort	fetch
council	design	eighty	fifteen
county	desire	elegant	file
couple	despair	enchant	fin
court	desperate	encyclopedia	firefly
cove	dessert	entertain	firemen
coward	destroy	entire	firm
coyote	develop	entrance	fit
cozy	dictionary	entry	flake
crab	dignity	envelope	flap
crate	dinosaur	envy	flare
creak	discovery	equal	flashlight
creature	disease	equipment	flavor
creek	disgrace	especially	flea
creep	distant	eve	fled
crew	disturb	event	flicker
cricket	dizzy	everyday	flier
crocodile	doesn't	everywhere	flight
crook	dolphin	examine	flip
crouch	don	excellent	flock
crunch	doubt	exchange	flood
crystal	doubtful	excuse	flow
cub	dough	expensive	flown
cupboard	doughnut	experience	fluff
cure	doze	expert	flush

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flute
fog
fond
foolishness
forehead
foreign
forever
former
fort
fortunate
fossil
fought
framework
frank
frantic,
freckle
freedom
freeze
freight
friendship
frisk
frontier
frozen
furious
furnace
furniture
furry
further
fuss
future
gaily
gallon
gallop
gang
garbage
gardner
gardenia
gathering
general
gentlemen
genify
geography
gesture
ghost

giggle
glance
glare
glide
glider
glimpse
glitten
glitter
gloom
glow
gnow
god
goldfish
gong
good-bye
government
gradual
grand
grandma
grandpa
grape
grasp
graze
greet
grind
grip
grove
gruff
grumble
grant
guest
guide
gulp
gurgle
gym
ha
habit
hadn't
ham
hamburger
happening
harden
harness
harvest

hasn't
hastily
haul
haunt
haven't
hawk
he'd
he'll
he's
heading
headquarters
heel
health
heap
heave
heaven
height
helmet
helpful
helter-skelter
here's
hero
hesitate
hey
highway
hillside
hinge
hiss
hoarse
hobby
hoe
holiday
hollow
holty
honest
honorable
hood
hoof
hoop
hoot
hopeful
hound
household
hover

however
huddle
human
humor
hump
hunger
hunter
hush
hutch
ic;
imaginary
imagination
imitate
improve
improvement
increase
information
ink
inland
inning
innocent
instant
instrument
intend
interrupt
introduce
introduction
itself
jaw
jealous
jeep
jelly
jewel
jingle
jolly
journey
jug
juggle
juice
juicy
justice
kangaroo
kennel
kid

kneel
knelt
knit
knot
known
label
laboratory
lack
lame
lane
lantern
lap
larder
lash
latch
law
lawn
leaf
leak
leash
ledge
legend
level
lever
liberty
librarian
lid
lighthouse
limit
limp
link
lip
liquid
lit
litter
lizard
locate
lodge
lonely
loop
loosen
lope
loss
lumber

magazine
 magnificent
 mane
 map
 marble
 marvel
 mass
 mast
 mate
 material
 mistress
 mayor
 meadow
 meantime
 measurement
 medal
 week
 member
 memory
 mend
 merchant
 mere
 mesa
 messenger
 child
 minnow
 mist
 mistaken
 minister
 mistress
 mitten
 mixture
 moan
 moccasin
 modern
 mold
 mom
 monarch
 mood
 mop
 mosquito
 moss

motion
 mound
 mount
 mourn
 mouthful
 movie
 mug
 mumble
 murmur
 muscle
 mush
 musician
 mustache
 mutt
 mutter
 mysterious
 myth
 nation
 national
 native
 natural
 nature
 nary
 necessary
 nervous
 newcomer
 newspaper
 nightfall
 nobody
 noisily
 noisy
 nonsense
 notch
 nowadays
 nowhere
 nudge
 nut
 nuzzle
 oar
 object
 observe
 odd
 officer
 official

OK
 okay
 olive
 onion
 onto
 operator
 opinion
 opposite
 orbit
 orchard
 ordinary
 organ
 original
 ornament
 ourselves
 outer
 owe
 ox
 oxen
 oxygen
 pa
 pace
 pacific
 packet
 pad
 paddle
 pain
 painful
 painter
 pal
 palm
 pancake
 panther
 panting
 papa
 parachute
 paragraph
 particular
 partner
 passenger
 patience
 pattern
 pause
 peace

peak
 pear
 pearl
 pebble
 peek
 peculiar
 peel
 perform
 period
 permission
 persuade
 phone
 picket
 pinch
 pioneer
 pirate
 pity
 plane
 platter
 player
 pleasure
 plentiful
 plod
 plot
 poet
 poison
 polish
 pooh
 porch
 port
 position
 possession
 possibly
 post
 poster
 practical
 prairie
 praise
 prayer
 prefix
 preparation
 president
 price
 prick

pride
 prisoner
 private
 program
 prompt
 pronounce
 pronunciation
 prop
 propeller
 property
 protest
 provide
 prowl
 publish
 pudding
 puddle
 punch
 pupil
 purpose
 purse
 putter
 quart
 quit
 quiver
 rack
 racket
 raffle
 railroad
 rancher
 ranger
 rapid
 rare
 raspberry
 rat
 rattle
 raw
 reader
 receive
 recess
 recite
 recover
 read
 reel
 regular

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relate
relation
relax
relief
remain
remark
remarkable
remind
remove
repeat
replace
represent
rescue
research
reservation
resolve
responsibility
result
retreat
rhyme
rider
ridge
rifle
rig
rim
rip
rise
roam
rod
rodeo
roay
rough
route
rude
ruin
ruler
runner
rust
rustle
sadness
sake
salad
salute
sample

sank
sash
satisfy
savage
sawmill
scale
scar
scarce
scene
scent
schoolroom
scientific
scoop
score
scornful
scout
scon
scramble
seal
section
seek
seldom
selfish
sentence
separate
service
setting
settlement
settler
seventh
seventy
shaft
shallow
shark
shawl
she'd
she'll
she's
shelter
shepherd
shift
shiver

shock
shouldn't
shower
shown
shrill
shrimp
shrug
shuffle
simple
simply
sink
siren
situation
sixty
skateboard
skid
skill
skim
skip
skirt
slab
slam
slant
sleeve
slender
slight
slim
sling
slippery
slope
slot
slung
sly
smack
smear
smoky
snake
snarl
snatch
sneak
snort
snug
soap
soar

society
soda
soil
solemn
solid
someday
somehow
somewhere
sore
southern
spanking
sparrow
speck
sped
speechless
speed
spell
spine
spite
splinter
split
spoken
spoon
sport
spray
sprinkle
spun
sputter
squat
squeeze
squint
squirm
stable
stack
stage
stake
stalk
stammer
starve
statement
steel
stem
stillness
sting

stir
stock
stole
strake
strait
strap
street
street
stride
strip
stroll
struck
strut
stuck
stud
study
stun
stunt
style
subject
sue
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sup
sup
sus
swa
swa
swa
swa
swa
swa
sym
tack
talk

tame	tow	vicious	windshield
tan	tramp	villager	wisdom
tangle	trash	vine	within
tank	traveler	vinegar	wizard
task	tray	violin	wobble
taxi	trial	visible	wolves
telegraph	trim	volcano	woodchuck
temper	troop	vowel	wooden
temperature	tropical	waddle	wool
tempt	trout	wade	worker
tend	trudge	wail	worm
terribly	trust	waist	wouldn't
territory	tuck	wand	wreck
terror	tumble	ward	yawn
thanksgiving	tusk	warmth	yelp
thee	twinkle	wasn't	you'd
there's	twirl	watchful	youth
therefore	twist	wax	zebra
they'd	typewriter	we'd	
they're	umbrella	we're	
they've	umpire	we've	
thicket	underground	wealth	
thirsty	undersea	weave	
thirteen	underwater	web	
thoughtful	uneasily	wedding	
threaten	unexpected	weekend	
thrill	uniform	weep	
throat	unit	weren't	
throughout	unknown	western	
thrust	unlike	whack	
thus	unload	what's	
thy	upper	whatever	
tickle	uproar	wheel	
tide	upset	whenever	
tilt	urge	where's	
timber	useless	wherever	
tinicle	vacant	whimper	
tis	valuable	whine	
tomato	van	whinny	
torch	vanish	whip	
tore	various	whoever	
tortilla	veil	whom	
total	vein	widow	
tough	velvet	wilderness	

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